FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVII—NO 2,968 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12. 1893. | NEW SERIES—VOL. IX—NO. 509

THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 12, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. John D. Rockfeller has made another gift of $1,000,000 to the Chicago University, making the fourth, amounting to $4,000,000 in all.

The Montana Democrats will elect a United States Senator and the United States Senate will have an opportunity to pass on the second attempt of Republicans to suppress public sentiment in that State.

The Masons have gained between 400 and 500 members in this State during the year. There are now 272 chartered lodges and seven new ones were issued dispensations during the year. The number of members approximates 8,750.

The friends of Dr. Deems, who is the pastor of the "Church of the Strangers" in New York, will be glad to know that his condition is not near so dangerous as at first reported. With the much needed rest, says the Statesville *Landmark*, he will be completely restored.

The Emperor of Germany announces that he must have his soldiers or the people cannot have their laws—either the Army bill must pass or the Reichstag shall be dissolved. There is a flavor of despotism about this which will cause some rubbing of eyes in Germany.

That the Wyoming Democrats will, after all, control the Legislature of that State and elect a Democratic United States Senator is due more to the extraordinary dishonesty of the Republican leadership than to the virtue of the Republican court. It was simply too rank for any court.

The Infanta Isabella of Spain, will sail for the United States next April on a Spanish or American warship, to open the Chicago World's Fair as the representative of the Queen Regent Christiana. Among her suite will be the Duke of Veragua and several Spanish grandees.

The twelve newspapers published in Georgia in the interest of the negroes have just formed a press association and issued an address in which they advise against emigration and "insist upon the use of the word 'negro' in preference to 'colored,' 'Afro-American' or any other term."

Here is the final count: Cleveland 276; Harrison 144. Weaver 24. Total, 444. Cleveland's majority, 108. It will be seen that Cleveland is elected without the Electoral votes of New York and Indiana. Had both these States voted against him, he would have 225 electoral votes left, or 2 in excess of the 223 necessary to elect.

Harrison received a plurality in only fifteen States, viz: Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. He received a majority in only seven, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

Philadelphia maintains her reputation of being the city of homes. During the five years ending Dec. 31st, 1891, there were erected there 24,173 more new buildings than in New York, and 5,162 more than in New York, Boston and Baltimore combined. This great lead was due in large part to the custom in Philadelphia of building small houses for one family rather than huge structures of "flat" tenements. When we observe the cost of new buildings the story is a different one. The average cost of those erected last year in Philadelphia was $3,338 88, in Boston $6 548. 67, and in New York $17 509.50.

On the vote for congressmen in Ohio the democrats carried the state by over 10,000 plurality. The first elector on the democratic ticket also had in the neighborhood of 2,000 more votes than the first elector on the republican ticket. It is obvious that the men who thus put the cross mark opposite the name of the first elector intended to vote the straight democratic or republican ticket. If they had placed the cross in the circle where it belonged the entire democratic electoral and state ticket would have been elected. Thus it is seen that Ohio is safely democratic, and it will be so demonstrated next fall.

The yearly production of gold in the United States, according to a recent calculation, is valued at nearly seven millions sterling. Australia, which occupies the second place, produces a little over five millions' worth, but it is run close by Russia, with an output valued at nearly four millions and three-quarters. Next come the South African Republic (£2,760,000), the English possessions in Asia and Africa (£1,920,000), China (£1,080,000), and New Zealand (£760,000). Among other countries where a small quantity of gold is found are French Guiana, Germany, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, Venezuela, British Guiana, Canada. Each of them produce from £200,000 to £300,000 worth. For Silver production the United States again head the list, closely followed in order of importance by Mexico, then at a long interval comes Bolivia, and afterwards Germany. Again, after a long interval, come Chili, France, Central America, British Guiana.—*English Ex.*

Mr. Cleveland is requested by a ring organ to "let the Democratic party of New York have something to say for itself." This, says the N. Y. *World*, is precisely what, as a citizen and a Democrat Mr. Cleveland is trying to do. He has named no candidate. He simply asks that the Democratic party, instead of the ring be permitted to select its candidate for Senator. The people who are insisting on non-interference are those whose habit it is to forestall and to prevent a free and full expression of Democratic opinion. They tried to do it a year ago when they held a midwinter convention for the purpose of shutting out the Democratic voters from the control of their own party, and they are trying to do it now by dictating who shall be Senator. The advocates and promoters of Edward Murphy's nomination have shown by their hasty presentation of his name and the commitment of legislators to his support that they do not dare to permit the Democratic party to have anything to say for itself.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The University opened Thursday with 312 students. There is every prospect of a large increase. Much enthusiasm prevails. —— Within the next few days the President will issue an order extending the Civil Service to carriers in all Presidential post offices. —— The President will soon take a ducking trip down the Potomac. ——The Carnegie mills are again at work and running full. ——Wm. C. Whitney has announced that he will not be in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. ——Bob Ray, the supposed murderer of the Misses McDonald in Moore county, was killed at Keyser last week while resisting arrest. ——There is prospect of war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. ——Three cowboys had a fight in the Choctaw Nation. Two were killed and the third mortally wounded. —— Wm. Curtis Freeman, of Memphis, was shot by Gus Frazheim who found Freeman in his wife's room. ——Two wrecks occurred on the Atlantic coast line last week. The first section of a southboun train was wrecked at Ruggle's station below Weldon and the second section at Jarrett's above Weldon. In the former wreck twenty-one cars were torn to pieces and the track badly damaged. One man was killed. The Jarrett wreck was not so disastrous. ——Both Senator Kenna and Mr. Blaine were reported to be better last week. It is the intention of the friends of the former to take him to Bermuda as soon as possible. ——It is the evident intention of the Republican Senators to do as little as possible at this session of Congress. Appropriation and Quarantine bills will probably be the only legislation of any consequence acted upon in the Senate. —— Speaker Crisp is busy receiving applications for special rules for appointing certain days for acting upon certain bills. It is very probable that there will be another bout on the silver question in the House this session. ——In Madison county Mm. Riddle, without the slightest provocation and while drunk, shot and killed S. E. Shelton. Riddle is in jail. This is the thirteenth homicide in Madison in the last six months. ——Governor Holt gave to the press the fact that he had pardoned Willis H. Brogden, of Wayne county, a brother of ex-Governor Curtis H Brogden. It has been a remarkable case. Brogden was last September convicted of killing T. H. Sasser in July last and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The Governor gives the following reasons for granting the pardon: "In this case there was no malice or premeditation, but it was one of those unfortunate acts which might be committed by any good citizen. Brogden got in a fight with Sasser. The latter used a knife freely. Brogden picked up a small stick with which to defend himself and unfortunately struck a blow which resulted in death twenty days after. Sasser asked that Brogden be not punished as he was somewhat to blame. When sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary Brogden went to the prison alone, unaccompanied by any officer." ——The Republican Senate caucus appointed a committee to look after the reorganization of the next Senate and to superintend the election of Senators in the doubtful States of the West. They will make a strong effort to retain control of the Senate. The caucus also appointed a committee on the order of business. ——The California Democratic Legislative caucus unanimously nominated White for Senator. ——The reported riot at Bakersville, N. C., was the work of some fraud who put up a job on the Western newspapers. ——Two new cases of typhus fever were reported in New York Saturday. ——The Senate confirms the nomination of Gilbert A Pierce to be Minister to Portugal. —— The Senate Republican caucus committee on proposed order of business proposes to call up the amendments to the Interstate Commerce law. Other measures will be taken under consideration later on. ——The President has placed carriers in Presidential postoffices under the Civil Service rules. This will include about 700 men. The employes of the weather bureau have also been placed under the same rules. ——The Kentucky hotel at Hot Springs Ark., was totally burned early on the morning of the 5th inst. The fire spread and the guests barely had time to escape with their lives, clad only in their night garments. Nearly all of the guests lost their personal effects, except what they carried in their hands. ——The deadlock in the Nebraska Senate has been broken by four Democrats voting for Carrell, Republican, for President. ——The suit between Beers and the New York Life Insurance company was compromised by the company agreeing to pay Beers $1,250 a month. ——Two negro constables were shot in South Carolina while trying to arrest a desperate negro. —— Mr. Croker does not think that President-elect Cleveland's opposition to Edward Murphy, Jr., as Senator will influence his relations toward Tammany. ——The miners' strike in Germany is spreading rapidly. —— The West Brighton hotel at Coney Island, N. Y., and other buildings were burned last week. The loss is estimated at $160,000 —— The date for the inauguration of the State officers is fixed for the 18th inst. ——The North Carolina Commercial and Industrial Association, composed of members appointed by the boards of trade and mayors of all the towns in the State will reconvene at the same time. The association has petitioned the Legislature to repeal the merchants purchase tax and to provide for banks of issue. —— Damage suits aggregating $80,000 have been brought by members of an amateur theatrical troupe who were recently arrested by Chief of Police Farrell at Dayton, Ohio, without warrants. The arrested parties were young men and women of respectability and were not violating the law or any city ordinance. They were locked in the central police station all night and released the next morning. ——Wickham & Co., of Huron, Ohio, one of the most extensive fishing concerns, have failed with liabilities approximating $250,000. While the fisheries and packing house of the concern were located at Huron, ten miles from Sandusky, it was here that its banking business was transacted, and it was virtually regarded as a Sandusky house. ——Gov. Holt assigns as his reason for commuting the death sentence of Leonidas McKnight, of Surry county, that he considers him of unsound mind, if not actually insane, and that it seems hard that McKnight, who was not the principal in the crime, should receive the punishment of death while Harry Taylor, the principal, received a twenty-year sentence. Taylor planned the crime. The Governor makes McKnight's sentence twenty years also. —— The Panama scandal continues to grow in magnitude and in interest to the French.

Valuable North Carolina Pamphlets.

Dr. Battle informs us that the North Carolina Historical Society has control of copies of the "Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of the Charter of the University of North Carolina of 1789," pp. 251.

The volume contains addresses, mostly historical, by Governor Fowle, Col. C. S. Venable, Dr. Crawford, H. Toy, Judge James Grant, Col, H. R. Shorter, Dr. H. E. Shepherd, P. C Cameron, W. N. Mebane, W. J. Peele, R. P. Dick, T. W. Mason, A. H. Eller, R. W. Winborne, K. P. Battle, T. S. Kenan, J. B. Batchelor, A. C. Avery, T. E. Skinner, D. D., George G. Thomas, R. Bingham, E. A. Alderman, J. S. Carr, J. Turner Morehead, J. M. Leach, Jr., Jas. Thomas, F. D. Winston, R. W. Winston, W. H. S. Burgwyn, John Manning, A. J. DeRosset, the elder, Giles Mebane, T. L. Clingman, T. W. Harris, R. H. Smith, W. L. Stamps, Wm. Johnston, R. Barringer, W. L. Steele, N. A. Ramsey, W. E. Hill, P. E. Smith. L. L. Beall, R. H. Battle, Rev. S. P. Watters, A. H. Merritt, Mills L. Eure, W. T. Allen, T. D. Johnston, J. L. Carroll, D. D., and H. A. London.

Paper cover, 50c.
Bound, $1.00

Also the following:

University Magazine.

OLD SERIES.—VOLUME VII.—No. 7.

Dr. Mitchell's Investigations Among the Black Mountains, with Map of Vicinity.—Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., 25c.

OLD SERIES.—VOLUME X.—No. 2, SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Portrait and Sketch of General Joseph Lane—Editor, 25c.

No. 5, DECEMBER, 1860.

The Literary Qualities of Judge William Gaston.—Wm. H. Battle.

Denison Olmstead, Professor in University of N. C., and in Yale University. Editor, 25c.

No. 7, MARCH, 1861.

The War of 1812 in the South. David L. Swain.

Sketch of Chas. F. Deems, D. D., LL. D. Editor.

NEW SERIES.—VOLUME V.—No. 6, 1886.

The Catawba and the Yadkin Rivers. K. P. Battle.

Strolls Through London. Anonymous, 25 cents.

No. 7, 1886.

An Indian Legend. Jno. W. Hays.

Did Marshal Ney Die in North Carolina? Editor, 25c.

VOLUME VI. No 1, 1886.

What Free Institutions and Popular Education Have Done and Will Do for North Carolina, with Portrait of Judge Van Wyck. Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, 25 cents.

No. 2, 1886.

Gen. James Johnston Pettigrew, C. S. A., with Portrait. Rev. W. S. Pettigrew.

Omissions of History. M. McG. Shields, 25 cents.

No. 3, 1886.

Hon. T. C. Manning, Chief Justice of Louisiana, with Portrait. R. N. Hackett.

The Home of General Lee. Editor, 25c.

No. 8, 1887.

Life and Character of Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D. Bishop Lay.

Portrait and Sketch of Senator Z. B. Vance. Editor, 25c.

No. 9. 1887.

A Sunday in St. Louis, and One in New Orleans. St. Clair Hester, 25c.

No. 10, 1887.

Life and Character of ex-Gov. John M. Morehead, with Portrait. John Kerr, 25c.

VOLUME VII.—No. 1, 1887.

Hinton James, the First Student of the University. K. P. Battle.

Old Times in Chapel Hill. Mrs. C. P. Spencer.

Sketches of Confederate Dead of University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 2, 1887.

Gen. Wm. Richardson Davie. A. D. Jones.

Letter Giving Reasons Why a Catholic Could Hold Office in N. C. before 1835. Wm. Gaston.

Sketch of the N. C. Historical Society. Editor.

Sketches of Confederate Dead of the University. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 3, 1888.

Report of Moore's Regiment of Gen. Griffith Rutherford's Expedition against the Cherokees in 1776. Col. Wm. Moore, with comments by Major James B. Wilson.

Old Times in Chapel Hill. Mrs. C. P. Spencer.

Sketches of Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks.

No. 5, 1888.

The Administration of Gov. Gabriel Johnston, 1734–1752. Claudius Dockery.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 6, 1888.

Vindication of the Early Settlers of N. C. Wm. J. Battle.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 2, 1889.

Discovery of Mitchell's Peak, and Dr. Mitchell's Death. Wm. B. Phillips.

Old Times in Chapel Hill. Mrs. C. P. Spencer.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No, 6, 1889.

Life and Services of Gen. Thos. L. Clingman. John D. Cameron.

Old Times in Chapel Hill. Mrs. C. P. Spencer.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

VOLUME IX.—No. 1. 1889.

Old Times in Chapel Hill. Mrs. C. P. Spencer.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 2, 1890.

Provincial Reminiscences—Col. Benj. Hill. W. H. Bailey.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks.

No. 3, 1890.

Willie Person Mangum. Mrs. W. P. Mangum.

Grandfather's Tales of N. C. History. R. B. Creecy.

The University and State History. John Manning.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 4, 1890.

State of Religion in Province of N. C. W. H. Bailey.

Grandfather's Tales of N. C. History. R. B. Creecy.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 5, 1890.

Grandfather's Tales of N. C. History. R. B. Creecy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

White and Lane, Governors of North Carolina. S. B. Weeks.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. D. Weeks, 25c.

Go. 6, 1890.

North Carolina's Course in the Battle of Guilford Court House. J. D. Cameron.

The Unwritten Deeds of North Carolinians, and the Need of a Just History. W. H. S. Burgwyn, 25c.

VOLUME X.—No. 1, 1890.

Provincial Reminiscences—John Campbell, Joseph Montfort and Alex. McCulloch. W. H. Bailey.

Old Times in Chapel Hill. Mrs. C. P. Spencer, 25c.

No. 2, 1890.

North Carolina No Longer Asleep. J. D. Cameron.

Sketch of Col. Isaac E. Avery. K. P. Battle.

Grandfather's Tales of N. C. History. R. B. Creecy.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 3, 1891.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, with Portrait. Pulaski Cowper.

An Ancient Map of N. C. J. D. Cameron.

Grandfather's Tales of N. C. History. R. B. Creecy.

Sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of N. C. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

No. 4, 1891.

Portrait and Sketches of Paul C. Cameron, LL. D. J. D. Cameron, 25c.

No. 5, 1891.

Proof that Andrew Jackson was Born in N. C. S. H. Walkup.

Memoir of Walter W. Lenoir. Rev. Jas. A. Weston, 25c.

No. 6, 1891.

The Growth of the University of N. C., under President Battle. F. P. Eller.

Sketch of President Geo. T. Winston. F. H. Argo, 25c.

VOLUME XI.—No. 1, 1891.

Rev. Adolphus W. Mangum, D. D. Josephus Dantels.

Sketches of N. C. Mountains. Hunter Harris, 25c.

No. 2, 1891.

Higher Education in N. C. Walter H. Page.

North Carolina Newspapers. H. A. Banks.

Dangers of Immigration. P. B. Manning, 25c.

No. 3, 1892.

Something About Washington City. John D. Cameron.

Queer Epitaphs. E. P. Willard, 25c.

No. 4. 1892.

Influence of the Church on the History of the United States and of North Carolina. Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., 25c.

No. 5, 1892.

General Thomas J. Green. W. J. Green. North Carolina's Worthies and Unworthies—Pollock, Eden, Burrington, Everard, Rowan, Maurice Moore, Waddel K. P. Battle.

Legend of Piney Prospect—oem. L. R. Hamerlin, 25c.

No. 6. 1892.

Judge Walter Clark, with Portrait. H. A. Banks.

The Need of Education is the Need of North Carolina. Charles D. Melver, 25c.

In addition to the above the Society has a number of each of the Pamphlets given below. They are chiefly Addresses to the Literary Societies or to the Alumni, and contain much valuable material. The date of delivery is given on the left.

1832 - Patriotic Men and the Abolition of Slavery the Hope of the Republic. Wm. Gaston, 10c.

1853.—Progress of Science. James H. Dickson, M. D., 10c.

1854.—Progress of United States. Aaron V. Brown, 10c.

1956.—Disunion is Destruction. Matt. W. Ransom, 10c.

1850.—Value of Education. James C. Dobbin, 10c.

1858.—A Memoir of Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., Narrative of the Search for his Body, Memorial Addresses, Resolutions of Respect, with Portrait. Rev. Charles Phillips, D. L. Swain, Z. B. Vance, Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Otey, 25c.

1859.—Fifty Years Since, Reminiscences of the University. Wm. Hooper, D. D., 20c.

1865.—Some Geniuses of the University. William H. Battle, 10c.

1878.—Material Progress of the U. S. James Grant. 10c.

1881.—Address to the Graduating Class. Gen. E. J. Mallett. 10c.

1884.—Duty of North Carolina to Foster Higher Education. John Manning, 10c.

1886.—Value of University Training, with Portrait of Judge Van Wyck. Augustus Van Wyck, 10c.

18..—Duties of the Educated Man. John Pool, 10c.

1890.—The Unwritten Deeds of North Carolinians, and the Need of a Just History. W. H. S. Burgwyn.

1879.—Portait and Sketch of Hon. Wm. H. Battle, LL.D., Memorial Addresses and Obituary. W. N. H. Smith, A. S. Merrimon, Wm. R. Cox, free.

Historical Sketches of the University of North Carolina, by Kemp P. Battle, pp. 63, together with Catalogue of Trustees, Faculty and Students from 1789 to 1889. Compiled by Mrs. C. P. Spencer, $1.00.

History and Catalogue of the Dialectic Society to 1889. W. J. Battle, 25c.

History and Catalogue of the Philanthropic Society to 1884. S. B. Weeks, 25c.

All the above will be sent by mail for cash, or in exchange for such historic material as may be desired.

In Mexico you can hire a street car and ride all over the town in a whole day by yourself for $3,50, and you can stop at any one place for two hours without extra charge. Not only that, your friends can hire a whole train of these street cars for your funeral at low rates. There is no other city in the world where you can have such a large funeral with a great deal of show for so little money as in the City of Mexico.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Good Road Movement.

N. Y. World.]

Among the very best evidences of our advancing civilization is the movement for better rural roads. The wide discussion of this subject, which now has its journal, its general literature and its speakers on the platform, has already stimulated the people in this vicinity and has produced and is continuing to produce excellent results.

The World has long been a persistant and strong friend of the movement, and, for as is proper, is ready to do its utmost to advance the cause of the National League for Good Roads. The beneficial effects of improving high ways can be seen in Union and Essex counties in New Jersey. On Long Island a good road has enabled the farmer to haul easily double the loads they with difficulty carried to the market over the old dirt ways. In Westchester county admirable work has been done through Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Irvington and the adjoining river settlements. The town of Westchester has expended large sums for macadam roads. The village of Pelham Manor has voted $30,000 for the same purpose. Last week the village of New Rochelle voted 50,000 to begin the work.

All this shows that the people are waking up to the importance of good roads, and The World is about to arouse them still more by sending an observation wagon around the adjacent country lying within a radius of fifty miles. The good and the bad roads will be photographed and described by the observers, and the people who prefer mud and ruts to macadam and smoothness will doubtless learn the enormous cost of a general advertisement to the fact that their roads are bad while those of their neighbors are good.

Recent events have placed the Farmers' Alliance thoroughly in the saddle in South Carolina, and it is proceeding to play the proverbial part of the beggar on horseback. Its first act was the passage of a statute which, if carried out literally, would simply confiscate the property of all the railroads in South Carolina. This, of course, ends the possibility of building any more railroads in the State, since no sane man is going to invest his money in a State when he is notified beforehad that it will be confiscated. Their next act was to pass a law imposing confiscatory taxation on the property of all corporations. The first answer we have to that is the statement that the National Bank of Newberry has declared a dividend of 50 per cent. on its capital stock. This means that it has divided up all its surplus amongst its stockholders to reduce its property liable to taxation. This, of course, reduces its resources for making loans and accomodations by that much, and a people already complaining there is not money enough for them to be able to borrow when they need it, deliberately drive away a large part of the supply that they have. *Richmond Times, Dem.*

Dining At the Bottom of the Sea.

Some time ago the labor of deepening the harbor of Cison was completed. On that occasion the contractor gave to the members of his staff and the representatives of the press a banquet unprecedented for its originality. The table was set eight meters below the level of the sea, at the bottom of the harbor inside the "caisson" in which the excavators had been at work, and only the narrow walls of this caisson seperated the guests from the enormous mass of water around and above their heads.

The new fashioned banqueting hall was splendidly decorated and lighted, and but for a certain buzzing in the ears, caused by the pressure of air kept up in the chamber in order to prevent the inrush of the water, nobody would have suspected that the slightest interruption in the workings of the air-pump would have sufficed to asphyxiate the whole party. After the banquet an improvised concert prolonged the festivities for several hours, after which the guests reascended to the open air.

A Kangaroo Boxer.

London News.

An exhibition of boxing of an unusual character has been secured by the management of the Royal aquarium. Professor Landerman, an Australian pugilist, will box a kangaroo seven feet high. It is said that the kangaroo boxes scientifically and hits harder than the ordinary pugilist. The exhibition appears to have been given in Melbourne and Sidney—the combatants being so severely manuled that some were in hospitals for months afterwards. Professor Landerman and the kangaroo came over from Australia in the *Ormus*.

John L. Sulivan, although challenged, refused to fight, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was so amused and taken with the exhibition at the Criterion, Sydney, as to offer £1,000 for the animal.

Southern Industrial Progress.

As shown by the *Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, in its issue of December 16, the organization of new enterprises and the enlargement of existing ones in the South still goes forward steadily.

Three new concerns in North Carolina have been added during the week, and as contained in the *Record* of above date are these:

The Commonwealth Cotton Mfg. Co., of Durham, N. C., has put in its mill 6,400 new spindles, etc.

Adam & Co., formerly of Pennsylvania, are building a large lumber plant at Aberdeen, N. C.

The Windsor Cotton Mill, of Burlington, N. C., has put in 2,000 spindles.

Justice that was not Tardy.

Rockingham Rocket.

One of the swiftest cases of justice on record in Richmond county was witnessed in the court house yesterday. Henry Little, colored, stole a piece of cloth from the racket store in the morning, was brought before the Mayor, bound over to court, a true bill found by the grand jury, tried and convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and all done by a short time after dinner.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

GROCERIES.

Chas. Haigh,
Dealer in
Groceries, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Material.

R. M. Nimocks,
No. 10 Hay Street,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wagons, etc.
A. H. Slocomb. S. C. Rankin.

A. E. Rankin & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Person Street.
Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks

Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
No. 7 Gillespie St.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

A. Garrason,
Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Walter Watson's Family Grocery,
W. W. COLE, Manager, Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce, Poultry, etc.

Robert M. Prior,
Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

A. S. Huske, Agt.,
Shipper of the
Celebrated Scuppernong Grape, and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Confections.

S. G. Ayer,
Person St.,
Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionery.

A. H. Watson,
No. 56 S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B. G. Hollingsworth,
1st Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
PERSON STREET.
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Specialties: The sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feby 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. C. E. Tray or, Sec. & Treas. S. L. Denny, Supt.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails and Keelers. Well Buckets,

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 3 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store.
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.

Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 26, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1816 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 12, 1893.

GOVERNOR HOLT.

We send out with this issue of the OBSERVER, in the form of a Supplement, the full text of the message of Governor Holt. Now that the defeat of Harrison and Weaver, the candidates of the Centralists, and the election of Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, have rendered national politics of less moment because removing the overshadowing dangers to free institutions with which the country has been threatened, nothing can be of greater importance to the people of North Carolina than the study of their own affairs. This, the remarkably able message of that remarkable man who is now about to retire for a season from the headship of the State, will enable them to make.

We call Governor Holt a remarkable man, and we do so with deliberation. He is a very able man, and North Carolina has rarely enjoyed his equal in the Gubernatorial office. Take him all in all, we think the verdict of history will be that he comes next to Vance. North Carolinians will, of course, with one voice, yield the palm to Governor Vance as the greatest of our Governors, as indeed, in the most critical period of the history of these United States, he proved himself to be the greatest of all the "War Governors," North or South. But next after him they will rate Governor Holt, we believe.

We have also described the message which he has just sent in to the General Assembly as a remarkably able one, and we have done this with deliberation.

We hear not infrequently the criticism that Governor Holt is a good business Governor, though not a fine writer, &c., &c. If by fine writing is meant the redundant nonsense, or the florid nonsense, that passes in some quarters for fine writing, then Governor Holt is not a fine writer. But he writes good English, and he says what he has to say in the fewest words possible. This is the highest order of writing. And when so written, if the subjects written about are the subjects which it is important for the people to have set before them, and if the attitude of the writer towards those subjects be wisely taken, then the paper of a man in Governor Holt's position becomes statesmanlike. And, lastly, if we find that all of his State papers have been of this character, recording or presaging the wise acts of a sensible, patriotic and courageous man, then we must call their author a statesman. By this test, it will be found, we think, that Governor Holt easily takes rank as a statesman.

We think, too, with all deference, that those of our contemporaries who have omitted the publication of the Governor's message because of its length make a mistake. As we have said, nothing can now be more important in North Carolina than the study by North Carolinians of subjects of importance to North Carolinians compactly set before them by the highest authority in their State. The message of Governor Holt supplies the opportunity for this in a pre-eminent degree. If the message had been twice as long, it could not have been too long if the subjects that needed to be laid before the people had been twice as numerous and important.

And, finally, we have intimated our belief that Governor Holt is retiring from public life for a season only. Now that the Democratic party in this State has completely recovered possession of itself—the Third party being laid to rest; and the rings here and there which sought, like Mr. Marion Butler, to compass the defeat of Mr. Cleveland under cover of the cry of Pure Democracy, having been unmasked and unfanged—we entirely mistake the people of North Carolina if they do not require many years more of public service from this North Carolinian of North Carolinians.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

We have spoken in a general way, elsewhere, of the Governor's Message. In reading it through carefully the patriotic North Carolinian cannot refrain from catching the spirit which pervades it from beginning to end of intense State love and of pride in the great Commonwealth whose material condition and progress the Governor so graphically lays out before us. And catching his fervent spirit, there can be little doubt that his recommendations for increased appropriations for those public institutions which in the end return in one way or another so much more than the outlay, will be heeded and acted upon by the Legislature. These recommendations are for appropriations for

1. Enlargement of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, of the State Hospital at Morganton, and of the Eastern Hospital for the colored insane at Goldsboro.

2. Increased appropriations for the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

3. The same for the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

4. The same for the Soldiers' Home.

Referring to these public charities, the Governor admirably says:

> In presenting the various objects of State charity to your notice, I sympathize with you in a jealous regard for the rights of the taxpayer, nor do I urge you to the adoption of any measures that will involve unnecessary and improper burdens upon the patriotic and law-abiding people of the State, but we must not lose sight of the increase of population and the aggregation of real and personal property, which annually advances; the new subjects of taxation that will hereafter increase the financial resources; the demands of the enlightened age and time for wide philanthropy; the actual financial saving in the diminution of suffering infirmity, crime and ignorance. We render our State a happier home for its people; we place it in its proper rank among the most humane and progressive communities of the world. Viewed purely from the standpoint of the self-interest that moves the world of business, there can be no doubt that every dollar ever expended by North Carolina in works of humanity and charity, for the suffering other population, has been fully repaid.

Now is the time to order the U. S. Blue Books. Handsomely bound in cloth 75c. per copy. Address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential Electors chosen at the election on November 8th met at the capitals of their several States on Monday, the 9th instant, and voted for President and Vice President. For the first time in some years the votes were divided in some of the States. Ohio's vote was divided and one vote was cast for Cleveland and Stevenson, the first given a Democrat for forty years. Under the operation of the Miner law the Democrats got five of the fourteen votes in Michigan, and they were the first ones ever cast for a Democrat in that State. California followed the precedent she set in 1880 by giving one of her nine votes for the Republican nominee, while Oregon divided her vote by giving one of the four to Weaver, the populist nominee. In North Dakota the three Electors divided their votes, one going to each of the candidates, Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver.

THE VOTE OF THE COLLEGE.

Following is the vote in detail:—

STATES.	Electoral Vote.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama,	11	11	0	0
Arkansas,	8	8	0	0
California,	9	8	1	0
Colorado,	4	0	0	4
Connecticut,	6	6	0	0
Delaware,	3	3	0	0
Florida,	4	4	0	0
Georgia,	13	13	0	0
Idaho,	3	0	0	3
Illinois,	24	24	0	0
Indiana,	15	15	0	0
Iowa,	13	0	13	0
Kansas,	10	0	0	10
Kentucky,	13	13	0	0
Louisiana,	8	8	0	0
Maine,	6	0	6	0
Maryland,	8	8	0	8
Massachusetts,	15	0	15	0
Michigan,	9	5	9	0
Minnesota,	9	0	9	0
Mississippi,	9	9	0	0
Missouri,	17	17	0	0
Montana,	3	0	3	0
Nebraska,	8	0	8	0
Nevada,	3	0	0	3
New Hampshire,	3	0	0	3
New Jersey,	10	10	0	0
New York,	36	36	0	0
North Carolina,	11	11	0	0
North Dakota,	3	1	1	1
Ohio,	23	1	22	0
Oregon,	4	0	3	1
Pennsylvania,	32	0	32	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	4	0
South Carolina,	9	9	0	0
South Dakota,	4	0	4	0
Tennessee,	12	12	0	0
Texas,	15	15	0	0
Vermont,	4	0	4	0
Virginia,	12	12	0	0
Washington,	4	0	4	0
West Virginia,	6	6	0	0
Wisconsin,	12	12	0	0
Wyoming,	3	0	3	0
Totals,	444	277	145	22

Necessary for choice, 223.

In this State the Electors met in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at Raleigh. Mr. Elector-at-Large Aycock was on motion of his colleague, Mr. Elector-at-Large Glenn, elected President of the College. Grover Cleveland, of New York, was nominated for President of the United States by Mr. Shaw, of the Third District, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Smith of the First District. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice President by Mr. Leazer, of the Seventh District, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Craig of the Ninth District. The eleven votes of North Carolina were cast for Cleveland and Stevenson; Mr. Glenn was selected as the Messenger of the College to carry the "lists of all the persons voted for as President and of all the persons voted for as vice President," to Washington and to deliver them to the President of the United States Senate, as provided by the constitution; and the College then adjourned *sine die*.

Congress will meet in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives at one o'clock in the afternoon of February 8th and canvass the votes cast in the Electoral College, and Cleveland and Stevenson will then be formally declared elected President and Vice President.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Besides Governor Holt's Message, to which reference is made elsewhere, the patriotic North Carolinian reader of this issue of the OBSERVER will find much to interest him in the list of pamphlets relating to the State's history now in possession of the Historical Society, and any of which may be had for the nominal prices affixed to them.

* * *

A large growth of humbug statesmanship, says a contemporary, will be summarily cut down and sent to the rubbish-heap when this Republican Administration ends. A Democratic Congress will put an end to the charlatanry which is called reciprocity. There will be no more threatening to tax citizens of the United States if some poor nation in Central or South America does not stop taxing its citizens.

There will be an end to taxation for bounties only, under the false claim of "protection to American industries." The Behring Sea difficulty will be settled by the arbitration ready appointed for that purpose. There is little chance that we shall come out of the affair with honor, because honor was not consulted in the making up of our case. But there will be no more nonsense of that sort.

There will be an end of the Calico Charley methods of Treasury management and of Treasury book-keeping. We shall know where we stand as a nation financially within a few months and there will be no further attempts to conceal the truth and fool the people. There will be an end of the partisan and corrupt Tanner-Raum management of the Pension Bureau. Millions will not be squandered during the next Administration for pensioning the undeserving in order to bribe voters. There will be an end of the Wanamaker regime of cant, hypocrisy and counter-bargaining in the Post-Office Department.

A Word of Friendly Warning.

Charlotte Observer.]

The *Observer* claims to be a true and consistent friend to the colored race—and this without any cant of expression—and it believes that it has more than once demonstrated this friendliness of feeling. It would not be an honest friend if it did not speak out just at this time and warn the colored people of North Carolina, that, doubtless through bad advisers, they are taking an erroneous view of an important public question.

The protest, at Raleigh, against separate railroad waiting-rooms and separate railroad cars, and all such protests and talk of appeals to the courts, are radically wrong. It is significent, so far as it has come under the *Observer's* notice, that where separate railway accomodations have been provided for the two races, one set of conveniences has been just about as good as the other—for those who pay first class fare. The protests against such arrangements subject the colored people to the imputation that they seek not equal accomodations in travel, but white accomodations—and that is out of the question. For instance: A colored man, insistent on his rights, going into a crowded car and finding a refined woman of Caucasian skin occupying one place on a seat for two, would put forward his right to sit down by her side. If this should occur and the conductor was not prompt enough (and from the *Observer's* knowledge of Southern conductors he would be prompt enough) the passengers would, perhaps very roughly, hustle this first-class passenger off the train.

If we know ourselves, no one shall go before us in according to the colored man in the South all his rights under the law; and, more than that, giving him those rights as friend to friend. But the thirty years that have elapsed since Lincoln's emancipation proclamation have not availed to lessen the monstrosity of anything like social equality; and the sooner the mass of the colored people in the South—whose hearts are in the right place and who, in the main, appreciate their true condition—call a halt on the designs of dangerous leaders of their race, the better it will be for both whites and blacks.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reported by our Special Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, Jan'y 11, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Yarborough House on Tuesday, Jan'y 3rd, it was hard to tell which outnumbered—the members of the General Assembly or the candidates for the various offices. On Wednesday, that look of sober earnestness and fear of offending some one, was exchanged for a look of relief and freedom from care now that the defeated candidates were gone, and the victorious ones wore a smile for each and all.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order on Wednesday, Jan'y 4th, by its former chief clerk, Hon. F. M. Furman, and the members elect were sworn in by Hon. Spier Whitaker, of the Superior Court, forty-seven Senators being present. There was a contest for the seat of Mr. A. M. Stack, but he was declared in, having the only duly framed certificate. Mr. Jno. King, of Guilford, was elected President *pro tem.* unanimously. He accepted the honor conferred upon him in very fitting words. The other officers of the Senate elected were as follows:

W. G. Burkhead, Chief Clerk; Geo. P. Pell, Reading Clerk; W. V. Clifton, Doorkeeper; D. McMatheson, Assistant Doorkeeper; H. S. Blair, Clerk. As usual, all these were duly sworn in.

Senator McLauchlin, of Cumberland, is placed upon the committees on Agriculture and Propositions and Grievances.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order on Wednesday, Jan'y 4th, by Mr. J. M. Brown, Chief Clerk of the former House. The name of Mr. Lee S. Overman was placed in nomination by Gen. R. B. Vance, of Buncombe; that of S. P. Satterfield by Mr. Lillington from Yadkin; and that of Mr. J. H. Parker by Mr. Tatom of Tyrrell. The vote stood: Overman, 87; Satterfield, 15; Parker, 8. Mr. Overman made a short but very appropriate speech. The officers elected for the House were the following:

Mr. S. M. Brown, Chief Clerk; Mr. H. A. Latham, Reading Clerk; Mr. A. H. Hays, Engrossing Clerk; Mr. D. R. Julian, Doorkeeper; Mr. Kilpatrick, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The customary messages were exchanged, each branch informing the other that it was ready for the transaction of business.

The message of the Governor was exceedingly fine, being filled with practical suggestions concerning legislation which it will be of the greatest benefit to the State to enact.

The Governor's reception, to which he invited the General Assembly was a very elegant entertainment, and most heartily enjoyed by all—the Governor with his usual grace and good humor making all feel quite at home.

On Monday, Jan'y 9th, the Electoral College held its session as usual in the Senate Chamber. Mr. C. B. Aycock was elected President of the College. The Electors were sworn in by Justice Walter D. Clark, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Shaw in a very fitting manner placed in nomination the name of Grover Cleveland of N. Y. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, seconded the nomination in words well chosen. Mr. Aycock quite amused the audience by asking if there were any further nominations! Mr. Cleveland was declared the choice of North Carolina, having received her electoral votes, 11. Mr. Adlai Stevenson was placed in nomination in a strong speech by Mr. Leazer, which was seconded by Mr. Craig. Mr. Stevenson's name elicited more applause than that of Mr. Cleveland, on account of North Carolina's kinship to him. Mr. Glenn having been appointed messenger to Washington, the College adjourned *sine die*. On Tuesday, the 10th, the Senate filed in the Chamber of the House, and both bodies in joint session proceeded to count the vote for the State officers-elect. The official vote for Governor being:

Carr,	135,519
Furches,	94,684
Exum,	47,840
Templeton,	2,457

Very few bills have been passed so far—and those that have passed are only of local importance. There seems to be more interest manifested in the bills introduced concerning State Banks than in any others. The following committees have been appointed:

Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Harris, Chairman; Kitchen, Carter, Jones, of Caldwell, Gilmer, of Guilford; Grimes, Spruill, Lovell, Erwin, of Mecklenburg; White, of Cabarrus, Barlow, Harrell, Rascoe, Long, Norwood, Tathan, Williams, of Henderson; Tatem, Lillington.

Committee on Railroad and Railroad Commissions.—Messrs. Spruill, Chairman; McNeill, Gilmer, of Haywood; Allen Adams, Lovell, McLelland, Robertson, Barlow, Parmelee Hoffman, Norton Axley.

Committee on Banks and Currency.—Messrs. Long, Chairman; McNeill, Watson, Jones, of Caldwell; Holt, Robertson, Merritt, Wood, Parker, of Jones; Lillington.

Committee on Judiciary.—Messrs. Allen, Chairman; Watson, McNeill, Gilmer, of Haywood; Jones, of Caldwell; Spruill, Long, Adams, Kitchen, Moore, Ray, Blair, Fuller, of Durham; Ward, Harris, Lovell, Schulken, Eure, Cook, Axley, Williamson.

Committee on Insurance.—Messrs. Fuller of Durham, chairman; Cook, Schulken, Eure, Grimes, Oliver, Robertson, Hoyle, Rascoe, Satterfield, Hudson.

Committee on Corporations.—Messrs. Gilmer of Haywood, chairman; Adams, Fuller of Durham, Blair, Norwood, Blue, Taylor of Hertford, Crouse, Anderson Jetton, King of Bladen, Marshburn.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Watson of Forsyth, chairman; Long, Harris, Gilmer of Guilford, Bellamy, Pascal, Anderson, McCurry, Harrell, Venable, Parmelee, Robertson, Parker of Jones, Dey, Hamilton, Taylor of Alleghany, Pritchard and Holbrook.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Adams, chairman; Blair, Kitchin, Vance of Buncombe, Holt, Fuller, of Randolph, Daniels, Crouse, Jetton, Johnson, Shore, Merritt, Petree and Queen.

Committee on Privileges and elections.—Messrs. McNeill, Chairman; Jones of Caldwell, Gilmer of Haywood, Blair, Ray, Fuller, of Durham, Moore, Eure, Spruill, Parmelee, Taylor, of Halifax, Whitley, Ellis, Williams, of Henderson, Walker, Tatem.

Additions to Committees:

Mr. Fuller, of Randolph, added to committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Bellamy added to committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Mr. Holt added to committee on Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

Committee on Institutions for the Blind.—Lovell, chairman, Jones of Caldwell, Johnston, Groves, Crouse, Witherington, Daniels, Shore, Byrd, Hoyle, Brooks, Vance, of Mitchell.

Committee on Salaries and Fees.—Blair, Chairman; Tatham, Gilmer, of Guilford, Venable, Lawrence, Thagard, Stevens, Nash, Howard, Byrd, Lloyd, Lee, Marshburn.

Joint Committee on Library.—Storms, Chairman; Holt, Taylor, of Halifax, Grimes, Eure, Shulken, Stevens, Marshburn, Walker.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Grimes, Chairman; Eure, Erwin, of Cleveland, Taylor, of Halifax, Russell, Watkins, Whitley, King, of Iredell, King, of Bladen.

Committee on Insane Asylum.—Messrs. Kitchen, Chairman; McLelland, Crouse, Graves, Gilmer, of Guilford; McGlohorn, Oliver, Rascoe, Dey, Howard, Stevens, Harrell, Hamilton, McCurry, McKenzie, Whitley, Shore, Norton, Pritchard.

Committee on Enrolled Bills,—Messrs. Robertson, Chairman; Holt, Starnes, Rucker, Smith, King, of Iredell; Ellis, Prichard, Satterfield.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the House adjourned to meet to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

Committees on Rules—Messrs. McNeill, Gilmer, Jones of Caldwell, Spruill of Franklin, and Axley.

Committee on Inauguration—Messrs. Spruill, Watson of Forsyth, Lovell, Barlow, Grimes, Bellamy and Lillington.

Committee on Education.—Holt, chairman, Starnes, Robertson, Jones of Caldwell, Gilmer of Haywood; Norwood, Spruill, Rucker, Erwin of Cleveland, Ward, Hoyle, Merritt, Rascoe, Eure, Shepard, Blue, Walker, Williamson, Parker of Perquimaus, Crews, Taylor of Granville.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Vance of Buncombe, chairman; Johnston Nash, Hoffman, White of Cabarrus, Eubanks, Blue, Taylor of Alleghany, Westbrook, Bellamy, Clark, Stevens, Thagart, Thomas, Arledge, Hudson, Self, Ellis.

Committee on Engrossed Bills,—Schulkin, Chairman; Erwin, of Cleveland; Taylor, of Halifax; Jones, of Caldwell; Wicker.

Committee on Propositions and Grievances.—Ray, chairman; Anderson, Brake, Byrd, King, of Iredell, Lawhorn, Wood, Eubanks, Lawrence, Clark, Rowe, Watkins, Thagart, Williams, of Craven; Tatum, Lee, Arlege, Pritchard.

Committee on Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships.—Ward, chairman; Parmelee, Rowe, Schulken, Cook, Hamilton, Taylor, of Halifax; McCurry, McKenzie, Covington, Oliver, Norton, Ellis.

Committee on Fish Interest.—Messrs. Carter, chairman; Parker of Jones, Shepard, Moore, Russell, Venters, Carraway, Brooks, Allen, Rascoe, Lawrence, Midgett, Starr, Pritchard Parker of Perquimans, Jones of Caldwell, and Harper.

Committee on Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Messrs. Jones of Caldwell, chairman; Starnes, Adams, Hoyle, Graves, Byrd, Crouse, Witherington, Robertson, Daniels, Nash, Erwin of Cleveland, Erwin of Mecklenburg, Brooks, Russell, Vance of Mitchell, Pritchard, Watson and Walker.

For the Observer

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 10, '93.

MR. EDITOR:—While the road subject is under consideration, I wish to call attention to some defects in the present "system" and suggest a remedy. "Turn to the right," is the accepted "common consent" term to meet all requirements of one's rights in passing another on the road.

The result of the present "right of way" arrangement is the practice of much injustice to both drivers and the driven. With a road-bed wide enough for three tracks, one only is used, and there is no way to avoid the necessity of frequently pulling out of the beaten track to permit others to pass. This beaten track shows the effect of the "common consent" idea, by changing from one to the other side of the way, about four times to the mile. Drivers with heavy vehicles usually demand the best of the road. Then the "up hill" chap claims it. The next is loaded, and must have it. The vehicle whose driver is not in sight must not be run into. Lastly, the surly, ill-disposed driver never turns out for anybody, unless afraid of a flogging.

Turning out of the beaten track imposes continual watchfulness on the driver, and a serious additional burden on the already burdened beast. Travelling is deprived of much of the pleasure due. A proper adjustment of common rights is conducive to a general good feeling, and to a patriotic pride in local institutions.

The public roads should have a well-defined centre, with a track on each side (exceptions could be made within towns, &c.) Travellers should be obliged to keep to the right—except when passing those going their way—and not obstruct the way of those travelling on the other track. Drivers should not be allowed to stop their vehicles on the track, nor quit the presence of their animals while on the track.

I hope this subject may receive the careful attention of the Road Congress and Law-makers. J. S. B.

Manchester Cullings.

The Holidays are over and by the rule, children, darling, you must go to school.

Sleigh *belles* were very sweet out our way, and the *slayed* beaux were willing captives.

Doctor Register has left us to mourn his loss. The only memento is his horse. He has returned to Baltimore to resume his studies. We miss him truly.

Miss Isabel Fairley spent Christmas in her dear home circle, bringing *Peace* to Manchester and gladness to us all.

Mr. A. M. Fairley made a flying visit to his home Christmas, also Mr. D. M. Fairley came. Watson, we missed you.

Miss L. G. Murchison is gracing her home once again.

Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid flits in and out our midst.

Mr. J. F. Clarke has gone to Charlotte in behalf of his factory, to which he has added several new looms lately.

Mrs. E. J. Pipkin came up to spend Christmas week at Mrs. McDiarmid's and Mrs. Clarke's, bringing seven olive branches with her.

Miss Janie Pipkin is visiting Allie Mason, and Miss Bessie Pipkin is visiting Eloise McDiarmid.

Mr. R. W. Brooks, Mr. Charlie Morrison, Mr. Egbert Pearce and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hawley, have all been recent visitors to their friends here.

Mr. Neill Black continues to ship large lots of lumber, and orders come faster than he can fill them. He is a man of energy and deserves success.

McFadyen's to the front! Enquiry from prominent parties starts a hope for dreams realized, even in this wintry weather.

Miss Nannie Fairley accompanied her father to Summerville last week.

Many more things but I forbear.

BON AMI.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 9, 1863.

Senator Chandler is developing a tendency to throw oratorical bricks around with all the carelessness which characterized the sensational Congressional career of Benjamin F. Butler. While speaking in favor of the National Quarantine bill Mr. Chandler made a few remarks about the relations existing between Secretary Foster and other Treasury officials and the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., the agents of which have been in Washington since the session began for the purpose of preventing legislation for the suspension of immigration. He also had something spicy to say about the courtesies extended by the same Steamship Co. to the prominent newspaper men who compose the Gridiron Club. Here are the exact words of his arraignment of Secretary Foster and Assistant Sec'y Spaulding, and many consider it strong enough to call for an investigation. If it isn't true Chandler should apologize; if it is true Foster should be impeached. "This North German Lloyd Steamship Co.," said Senator Chandler in his speech, "is the favorite route for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Immigration and other Treasury officials when they go abroad, and the Company is very kind to them. It always gives them the best of accommodations, and if they find themselves lacking money when they are on the other side and Congress has been negligent in providing the means for their transit and their support over there, it loans them money." It is very evident from Mr. Chandler's plain and unmistakable language that he believes the Republican officials whose duty it is to enforce the present immigration law have been bribed by this Steamship Co. to neglect their sworn duties, and that he thinks some prominent Washington correspondents are in the same boat. The speech has caused a great sensation in Washington, and that class of newspaper correspondents—entirely too numerous—who make a practice of placing themselves under obligations for favors received from any who choose to offer them are highly indignant; but all the same it is a fact that no correspondent is apt to write disagreeable things, even though he knows them to be true, about those he is under obligations to. That speech hits a good many of them in a tender spot, and it hurts. Some papers will not allow their correspondents here to accept costly courtesies, and the sooner they all get on that basis the better for all concerned.

The House is not losing any time with the Appropriation bills. Since the reassembling of Congress it has disposed of two of them—the Fortification, and the District of Columbia.

The House Ways and Means Committee expect to get that statement from Secretary Foster of the condition of the Treasury up to and including December 31, some time this week.

After much persuasion Mr. Harrison issued an order extending the classified Civil Service to the Letter carriers at all free delivery offices, but declined to include Bureau and Division chiefs in the Government Departments, or printers in the Government Printing Office. It is expected that this order will keep between 6,000 and 8,000 Republicans in office under the Democratic administration, but if Mr. Cleveland is prompt in displacing Republican postmasters the example of the Republicans in dealing with the railway mail clerks at the beginning of the Harrison administration can be followed and a few thousand Democrats be put in before the Civil Service Commission holds examination and prepares its list of eligibles.

The House Committee which has been engaged for several months in investigating the Reading Coal Combine has compiled the taking of testimony and is now at work on its report. It is believed that the Committee will report that the main allegations concerning the combine have been fully substantiated by the evidence taken; also that the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the subject will be affirmed, and that certain legislation, probably in the shape of an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law, will be recommended.

The World's Fair people are after another appropriation from Congress. This time the amount wanted exceeds $625,000—$485,400 for judges, $20,000 for stenographers, $27,990 for deficiencies in the payment of salaries and the expenses of the National Commission, and $93,190 for expenses of the board of lady managers. The general impression in Congress is that the amounts are too large and that they will be cut before they can get through.

Andrew Jackson day falling this year on Sunday was celebrated twice by democratic associations of this city, once on Saturday and again to-day. Both celebrations were dinners, at both of which many democratic Congressmen were guests and speakers.

Questions About Immigration.

The immigration problem, of which there has been so much said of late, especially in the newspapers, seems not to be solved as yet. The question is of great importance, and every discussion thereon may bring new light.

Can the United States afford to stop immigration altogether without serious injury to her future prosperity and her commercial relations with foreign countries?

Will not the stoppage of immigration (say for one year) divert a great number of skilled mechanics and agriculturists into Mexico and South America and deprive us in future of their co-operation?

Is it wise to hinder the progress of kindred assimilation which is so essential to a cosmopolitan nation like ours?

It is my opinion that we would confer the greatest favor upon some of the European Powers by prohibiting immigration entirely.

The matter must be considered well. I repeat, therefore, my former suggestion, that the best remedy in the case would be the passport system, and that none coming to America should obtain a passage ticket on a steamship or on a sailing vessel from the respective agents without a certification of the United States Consul at the port of embarkation.

As travellers of reputation and good standing who visit foreign countries for recreation or study never go abroad without a passport or a certificate of legal residence, it follows that most of our attention should be concentrated on European emigrants in search of work, all of whom should be provided from their home governments with an emigration pass.

Such documents, examined and certified to by our consuls in conformity with the law after a certain head tax has been paid, will entitle the emigrant to take his passage and will save us and the steamship companies all further annoyance.

Paupers, unhealthy and crippled persons and such without documents, which latter may be considered vagabonds or fugitives from justice, &c., will consequently have to remain in their own country.

It is, of course, expected that our consuls should understand the language of the country to which they are sent.

One of the best remedies for a Sore Throat is to gargle the throat several times a day, it practicable, with Pond's Extract, and on retiring to wrap the neck in a woolen bandage saturated with Pond's Extract and cold water. If the swelling has not disappeared the next morning, continue the treatment for a day or two until successful.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
9—17, 92.

G. H. WHALEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Broker and Auctioneer,
COLLECTING AGENCY.
PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON SMALL COMMISSION.
12—1—92.

W. J McNAUGHTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

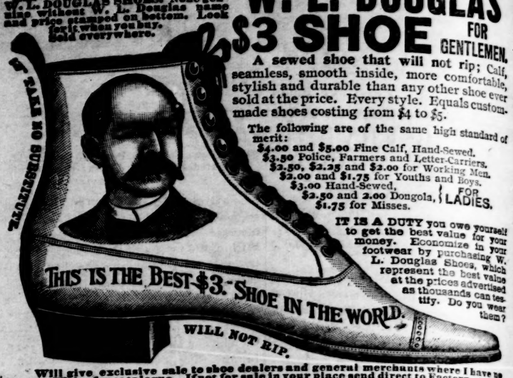
M. JUDGE, Agt.,
Artistic Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.
My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.
Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.
Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

To the Ladies!
We have just received a beautiful line of
Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.
We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.
Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

The Fayetteville Steam Laundry
Under New Management,
BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
LAUNDRY WORK
AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.
Give us a Trial.
Fayetteville Steam Laundry
11—17—92 tf

ELECTRIC BELT FREE.
To introduce it and obtain agents, the undersigned firm will give away a few of their
$5 GERMAN ELECTRIC BELTS,
invented by Prof. Vander Weyde, President of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Patent 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, etc. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.
12—8—92. 8t

BEWARE OF FRAUD.
A pair of these shoes having been sold for other goods, these are to notify the public that all genuine W. L. Douglas shoes have his name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.
The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed,
$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, FOR LADIES.
$1.75 for Misses.
IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?
Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
ROSE & LEAK,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WALTER WATSON.
Send for Catalogue.
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, SHELLS, WADS,
CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT POUCHES, CARTRIDGE BELTS, CARTRIDGE BAGS, GUN CASES, RELOADING TOOLS, CLEANING TOOLS.
Send for Catalogue.
Sausage Mills; Sausage Stuffers;
Fire Dogs, Fire Shovels and Tongs;
PUMPS, POINTS, PIPE.
Axes--all makes and kinds.
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Terra Cotta Stove Flue Pipe.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.
—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Patapsco Superlative Patent.
The Premier Flour of America,
Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.
The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.
Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does a General Banking Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

SHORT CROPS
—Necessitate Close Margins.—
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which we will sell at very close figures.
We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.
McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!
Steamer Murchison,
Leaves F

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1893-'94.

An Able and Comprehensive State Paper—An Important and Valuable Document.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is the duty, under the Constitution of North Carolina, of the occupant of the Executive Chair to communicate to you a summary of the material facts in the history and operations of the various Departments of State, since the adjournment of the General Assembly, with such considerations in reference to the public welfare as may seem pertinent to the well-being of the people and the honor and prosperity of the commonwealth.

This service has fallen to me to perform by reason of the sorrowful dispensation of Providence whereby the late distinguished and patriotic Governor of the State, Daniel G. Fowle, was suddenly called from his arduous service in public duty on the seventh day of April, 1891. On the succeeding day, April eighth, I took the oath of office at the hands of the Chief Justice, in obedience to the law, and participated in the solemn ceremonies with which the people laid to rest the eminent statesman so long and honorably identified with the history of his State. Rarely, if ever, within the period of a gubernatorial term of four years, have the Chief Executive and fellow officers of North Carolina been so thinned by the hand of death. The Governor, in the midst of the honored career that has been referred to; the able and devoted Secretary of State, who has left an imperishable monument in the collected Colonial Records of Carolina; the industrious and experienced Treasurer, who had given a life-time to his complicated labors; two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, renowned in the forum and upon the bench, associated no less with original legislation than with their responsible judicial duties at home; and another Justice of the United States tribunal, peculiarly dear to the whole people as an exemplar of private virtue and official probity. Nor can I omit to add to this shining roll of the departed great the name of the soldier and statesman who filled the Executive office at the beginning of the present term to enjoy the sweets of private life, but a brief period before his summons from earth.

Recalling with pain these sore bereavements, and bereft of the wise counsel and patriotic efforts of the departed, let us yet rejoice that such names are enrolled in the history of the State, for the encouragement of her children and to stir a generous emulation to repeat such examples of purity and patriotism.

The vacancies thus created by death were filled by appointment as follows: Captain Octavius Coke succeeded Hon. W. L. Saunders, by appointment of Governor Fowle; Hon. James C. MacRae succeeded Hon. Joseph J. Davis as Justice of the Supreme Court, by my appointment. In like manner Chief Justice Augustus S. Merrimon was succeeded by Justice Shepherd and the vacancy thus created filled by the appointment of Hon. Armistead Burwell. To the position of Treasurer of the State, held by the late Hon. Donald W. Bain, Col. Samuel McD. Tate was appointed.

FINANCES.

The Funding act, Chapter 98 laws of 1879, which had been extended by the last Legislature, expired on July 1st, 1892. The amount of bonds taken up by this act amounts to $1,405 [illegible], for which 4 per cent bonds have been issued amounting to $1,298,950. There are also outstanding 107 bonds that should have been funded $1 221,500. If this funding act be extended, the amount of new 4 per cent. bonds required to take up the balance is $316,820. The bonds known as construction bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, have been, by act of March, 1879, taken up by a new 6 per cent. bond to the amount of $2 720,000, and $30,000 is the remainder of the issue which have not been presented for their funding. The dividends arising from the State stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company are applicable to the payment of interest upon these 6 per cent. bonds. As the Railroad stock yields $180,000 annual dividends, there is, after paying interest on the 6 per cent. debt, an excess of $6 850 annually, which remains in the Treasury. Of course, if the $30 000 of the 6 per cent. construction bonds are presented for exchange, the interest charge upon them will be payable out of the dividends, and thereby reduce the present surplus to that extent.

From the above it will be observed that there have been issued in exchange for old bonds of 4 per cent. bonds, $3 298 950; issued in exchange for old bonds of 6 per cent. bonds, $2,720,000.

There are still outstanding bonds which should have been exchanged, of 40 per cent. class, $118,500; of 25 per cent. class, $8,500; of 5 per cent. class, $1,813,300; making a total of $2,221,500, which would require of the 4 per cent. bonds to carry out the exchange $316,820; thus making the possible 4 per cent debt, $3 615.770.

As I conceive that it is best that the State debt should be settled in accordance with the act of 1879, I respectfully recommend that this law be extended until the 1st of January, 1895.

I find the balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year Nov. 30, 1892, to be: Educational fund, $28,568.83; public fund, $310,409.93.

From the public fund there is due and to be paid various appropriations, $225,198 30; leaving a balance in the Treasury of the public fund $85,262 63.

There is in the Treasury also, belonging to the State as an investment, 4 in 4 per cent. bonds, $145,750; and in Alexander county bonds, $13,750; making a total of $160,500.

The Board of Education has, as an investment, in 4 per cent. bonds, $99,250; and likewise in bonds recently bought, $30 000; which cost $30,661 with accumulated interest, and in cash and bonds in the Treasury, $3 568 83; or a total of bonds, and cash and bonds, of $157,818.83.

The estimated value of real and personal property furnished me by the Auditor is $242,446,891.

I see from Governor Fowle's message to the General Assembly two years ago, that the estimated value of real and personal property was $227 000,000, making a gain of $15 000,000, in the last two years.

The tax valuation on Railroads, Steamboats, and canals is $201 141,760, an increase over two years ago of $7,829,056.

PENSIONS.

The Auditor reports that he has issued warrants, for the year 1892, to pensioners as follows:

	CLASS.	NO.	AMT. PD.	TOTAL.
Soldiers,	1	51	$68 00	$ 3,468 00
	2	236	51 00	12,036 00
	3	367	34 00	12,478 00
	4	1239	17 00	21,063 00
Widows,	4	2818	17 00	47,926 00
		4711		$96 951 00

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This is a comparatively new enterprise in this State, but has assumed considerable proportions in the last few years. There is no legislation in relation to this organization. I think there should be appropriate legislation requiring such organizations to bear their proportion of the public burdens, and at the same time protecting the interest of our citizens against the mismanagement of their affairs under charters obtained from other States.

BALTZER AND TAAKS VS. THE STATE.

The case of Baltzer and Taaks against the State of North Carolina is an exceedingly important suit now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States. This action was brought by the plaintiffs in the Supreme Court of this State to establish an alleged claim against the State in favor of the plaintiffs as the holders of certain bonds issued by the State known as special tax bonds.

Under the act of 1863, Chapter 14, the State issued to the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company, then known as the Chatham Railroad Company, two million dollars in bonds, and the Chatham Railroad Company delivered to the Public Treasurer, under the provisions of said act, two million dollars of its mortgage bonds in exchange for the bonds issued by the State. The Railroad Co. disposed of two hundred and ninety-seven (297) of the bonds issued by the State to it, as above, and of these two hundred and ninety-seven bonds, the plaintiffs hold one hundred and forty (140) the par value of which is one hundred and forty thousand ($140,000) dollars.

The act under which the bonds were exchanged, as above, provided that the Railroad Company might at any time discharge the mortgage bonds deposited by the Company with the Public Treasurer, by substituting in lieu thereof the bonds issued to the Company by the State, or by any other State bonds. The Company under this provision desired to obtain from the State the mortgage bonds which the Company had deposited with the public treasurer, and to effect this purpose the Company delivered to the State seventeen hundred and three (1,703) of the bonds which the State had originally issued to the Company, under the act, but were unable to deliver the remaining two hundred and ninety seven (297), because these the Company had disposed of. This made it necessary for the Company to obtain other bonds of the State, and the Company did so obtain two hundred and ninety seven (297) valid bonds of the State, and with these added to the seventeen hundred and three (1 703) above mentioned, the company had two million dollars in State bonds which they delivered to the Treasurer, and regained the two million dollars of mortgage bonds which they had originally deposited with the Treasurer. All the bonds so delivered to the State were burned. By the amendment to the Constitution of the State, Article 1, Section 6, the General Assembly is prohibited from assuming or paying any of the two million dollars of bonds originally issued to the Railroad Company by the State. These bonds are of the class known as special tax bonds, and are universally regarded as invalid and constituting no legal obligation of the State. The plaintiffs holding one hundred and forty (140) of these bonds, instituted this action, alleging that they were entitled to recover of the State not the value of the bonds which they hold, for they have no value, but the value of one hundred and forty (140) of the bonds which the Railroad Company deposited with the State, in lieu of the bonds which are held by the plaintiffs, the bonds so deposited by the Company having been among the bonds which were acknowledged by the State as being among its valid bonds.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina dismissed the action for want of jurisdiction, holding that the court has no jurisdiction even to recommend to the General Assembly the payment of a bond which the Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from paying, and from this decision the plaintiffs have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending.

I have briefly mentioned the facts involved in this litigation for your information, and because this suit involves a very large sum, to wit, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand ($297.000) dollars; for, if the plaintiffs shall succeed, the holders of the other bonds in like condition will also institute suit.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

During the period of depression, which has affected alike mercantile and agricultural communities, our financial difficulties have been aggravated by the system of banking and currency for many years past. There have been many impracticable demands made upon the State and National governments by those who have been taught that legislation could remove the ills from which they suffer. Some of these losses and deficiences result from natural causes, over production and overfilled markets, the change of channels of trade, the opening of new areas of production, the keener competition from increased railway communication, the growth of new wants at home, the taste for the expensive and luxurious, and the lack of diversified industry and home productions.

But, undoubtedly, two great factors in financial depression consist in high tariff and the present banking system. The residents of the great centres of commerce do not fully appreciate our needs; men to whom money is easy, on call, at very low rates, having so large a portion of their wealth in convertible securities, cannot realize the obstacles in the way of the agricultural communities, who seek for money for legitimate purposes at high per cent. and lower.

The national banking system must go with the bonded debt of this country, and even much faster, so far as it is a factor in furnishing currency. If the affairs of the country shall be brought back to an economical basis, and the pension system reduced to its just proportions, rapid payments will occur again upon the principal of the debt, with a necessary shrinkage of the amount of bonds of the United States as a basis for banking.

The Democratic party has recognized this by incorporating a demand in its national platform for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on State banks. The people have endorsed this by submitting to the party, after March 4th next, the entire responsibility of executive and legislative power, and it is reasonable to suppose that a repeal may take place before the next General Assembly of this State shall convene.

State banks are older than the Constitution of the United States; for example, the charter of the Bank of North America, by Massachusetts, was anterior to the formation of the Union. There is no reason whatever why a State bank should not be founded upon securities intrinsically as valuable, and as readily convertible in the money market, as United States bonds. The legislation against them by the United States was originally manifestly to give increased value to the bonds, amid the uncertainties of war. The supposed interests of limited communities, and an unreasonable apprehension of loss to note-holders have alone stood in the way of repeal of this pretence of taxation, but in reality prohibition, long since.

State bonds, municipal bonds, first-class securities long and well approved in financial circles ought to be sufficient basis, and I am frank to say that the charters of such banks ought to be so liberal and unencumbered that they can loan the mercantile and farming communities on proper security at not more than six per cent. With the present keen competition in trade, and small profits, six per cent. is sufficient, and the cry of the people for lower rates than they have been required to pay, is reasonable.

But banks are ventures in business, not charitable institutions. If conditions are imposed which destroy reasonable profits, State banks will not be organized, or, if begun, will be quickly abandoned. I recommend the establishment of a uniform banking law to become effective in the case of favorable legislation by Congress, without the necessity of waiting two years; all charters should be alike, with equal privileges to all, under a general law, and a financial board should be created to supervise the same, from the State officers.

Much apprehension has been expressed of this measure, because note-holders of banks established in remote localities upon improper security, in times of slow and difficult communication, suffer losses from the failure of said banks. But are the losses of stockholders and depositors of no consequence? It is certain that more money has been lost in North Carolina by the failure of National banks than by the breaking of any State bank, or banks, that ever existed in this commonwealth.

These banks will meet a special want, in preventing the congestion of money at the great centres and the deprivation of the outlying communities in times of depression and financial distrust. If absent, they will go home, where no fear of their soundness will interrupt their circulation.

A significant sign of the times is the speech of Mr. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, recently delivered at Boston, and equally significant is the applause received from business men. He declared "that the bank note problem must be faced," and said with equal emphasis that there is no reason why the government should prevent a man from selling his personal obligation to pay one dollar, or another man from receiving it. He claimed that the people had found that the bank note system oiled the wheels of commerce, as did the promissory note. He said there is no more sense in depriving the American people of one of the most useful devices of modern times, because some time some one suffers, than there is in depriving them of any other well known device of commercial facilitation."

To those who desire a system so devised as to favor the circulation throughout the Union of the notes of State banks without immediate return for redemption from financial centres, what has been called the Alabama plan provides for a bank circulation based upon one-third specie, one-third State bonds, and one-third stock notes of subscribers, at six per cent, the stock to be held as collateral; redemption agencies to be established in New York, New Orleans, Louisville and all bank centers in Alabama; all banks of the State to deposit five per cent. of circulation as redemption fund for any broken bank of their number; the State Treasurer to hold the one-third of the State bonds, and to invert the specie third in four per cent. State bonds, to be compounded semi-annually; the whole forming a fund more than large enough to redeem all notes at the expiration of the twenty years of charter. It is anticipated that notes would continue to circulate, or be held to secure accumulated interest at settlement upon expiration of charter.

I desire to emphasize no particular scheme or system, but earnestly recommend due preparation for the financial change impending, to give our citizens equal advantages with those of other States, keeping in mind that the great requisites are soundness of basis, flexibility of the currency, and such inducements for the use of capital that it will seek this channel, to the great relief of those who are developing the interests, agricultural, mechanical and commercial, of our whole people.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

I direct your attention to the report of the able and learned Attorney General upon the subject of the revision of the Constitutional and Statutory laws of the State. The practical importance of this subject cannot be overestimated, and perhaps no subject that you will be called upon to consider will be of greater consequence to the people of the State. It is of the greatest importance that our laws, touching the people as they do in every relation of daily life, should be plain in their language, convenient in form, and accessible without money and without price to the humblest citizen. It is apparent that the present Code no longer subserves the purposes of its compilation, and that the work of a new revision should be at once undertaken.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of State it will be seen that the number of copies of the Code of 1883, now on hand amounts to a few hundred only, which the officer says will not supply the demands of the State for more than one year, and that a new publication of that Code to fill out the demand would cost as much as the publication of a revised Code.

I earnestly recommend that your honorable bodies take this matter into immediate consideration, and provide for the appointment of an appropriate commission to do this work.

The Attorney General also calls my attention to the necessity for a revision of the Constitution of the State, and suggests a method by which that could best be accomplished. I commend to your careful consideration that portion of his report pertinent to that subject. If the General Assembly shall see fit now to undertake this work of Constitutional revision, I suggest that it may well be committed to same commission which may be charged with the revision of the statutory law.

LAW OF HOMICIDE.

I especially urge you to enact a statute creating degrees in the crime of murder. We have never changed the old common law rule in respect to Homicide. While the distinction between murder and manslaughter is well drawn in the law books, experience daily demonstrates that it is not adequate to the efficient administration of the law. Our system taken no note whatever of the various elements of difference in the crime of murder, but it visits upon him who takes the life of a fellow being from sudden impulse, but without technical provocation, the same dreadful results that follow the perpetration of the crime under circumstances of the most atrocious deliberation and malice. The report of that juries are often placed in the position of convicting a fellow citizen of a crime which death is the penalty, when their human instincts impel them to milder punishment or acquitting the offender entirely. It is perhaps no reproach to their humanity or patriotism that they most frequently choose the latter alternative. If our law recognized different degrees in murder, this result would not so often occur. I believe that the most of the States of the Union have adopted the rule that I have suggested, and experience has demonstrated that it works well. A bill for this purpose was introduced in the last General Assembly, and passed the Senate, but it failed to be considered by the House of Representatives. My attention has been often called to this defect in our laws, in the exercise of the pardoning power conferred upon the Governor by the Constitution.

UNIFORMITY IN STATE LAWS.

The object of this legislation is to secure in the States of the Union a uniform system of laws, regulating the most important and frequently recurring conditions of our society. The intimate relation to which the people of one State are brought with those of their sister States of the Union by the marvelous development of the means of inter-communication, makes it highly desirable that they should have a simple but uniform standard by which their business relations shall be measured. As it is now, each State has its own local system in which no consideration is given to those of the others. As a result, there is great confusion, conflict, and frequently serious pecuniary loss. Particularly is this so in the proof of the execution and authentication of deeds, wills, and other instruments, upon which the titles of property depend, and in the laws regulating marriages and divorce, and those regulating the transmission and collection of commercial paper through the banks. These evils have become so oppressive that the business interests of the country have united in an appeal to the various legislatures of the States to devise some means by which they can be remedied; and it has been thought the most available method that the subject be investigated and a plan recommended for adoption by a board of commissioners to consist of representatives from each State. This plan, as I understand it, when perfected, will be submitted to each of the States for adoption. The movement has the hearty support of some of the ablest statesmen and jurists of the Union, and has the endorsement of the American Bar Association and the National Board of Trade. I recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina co-operate in this movement, and to this end provide for the appointment of commissioners to confer with those from other States.

I am advised that a statute was enacted by the State of New York in 1889, appointing a commission composed of three persons to consider this topic and confer with similar commissioners that might be appointed in other States. Similar statutes were enacted subsequently by the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia and Mississippi. The commissioners appointed under these statutes met at Saratoga, New York, on the 24th day of August last, and have submitted an elaborate report, a copy of which I transmit for your information.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The full and comprehensive report of the Board of Public Charities, of which Dr. Charles Duffy of Craven, is Chairman, contains a summary of the reports of the several Asylums and State Hospitals, the Institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, the State Penitentiary, the North Carolina Soldier's Home, and the Oxford Orphan Asylum, in reply to the inquiries of the Board. It also presents for the first time in the history of the State a complete account of the construction, present condition, and management of the county prisons, and the homes for the aged and infirm throughout North Carolina. By a system of visitation established by the Board, through the aid of two hundred and fifty patriotic citizens, many of whom are among the most eminent in the State, in every walk of life, and who give their services for the public good, without compensation, the poor, the imprisoned, the orphan, the insane, and the veteran, have been visited from time to time, their needs ascertained, and steps taken for the removal of inconveniences, and the improvement of such institutions as required change, repair, or rebuilding. Those who have been familiar with the condition of many of the jails and "poor houses" are aware of the great necessity for this inquiry and supervision, which had never before been extended over the State. Thus far only a beginning has been made, but it is with satisfaction that I refer you to a careful perusal of the report, to note the construction, already, in certain counties of improved jails and Homes, with modern appliances for proper heating, ventilation, water supply etc; improvement in diet, clothing, and care of the helpless and infirm; the investigation of alleged inhumanities etc.; the tabulation of reports, whereby the County Commissioners may compare their own with others, seems a valuable feature of this work.

There is scarcely anything in the public service that has been more imperative required in order to fulfill our whole duty as a civilized and Christian people to the unfortunate of every class, and the thanks of the State are due to those who have contributed their self sacrificing labors.

The suggestions of the Board in reference to the public institutions which have had their personal inspection, I commend to your attention. The Board also presents the necessity for the establishment in North Carolina of a Reform School for the charge of juvenile criminals.

NEED OF A STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In the report of the North Carolina Penitentiary for the biennial term ending Nov. 30, 1890, no less than 362 convicts under its control are said to be less than twenty years of age, and 56 under fifteen. According to reports from Sheriffs of the counties to the Board of Charities, upwards of 75 were in jail on December 1st, and as they were usually committed to jail for short terms, when of tender age, and are probably represents three times as many for the year. The Sheriff of one county (Mecklenburg) reports 50 under twenty years in his jail during the current year; four under fifteen years are now in Wake jail, and many more at its workhouse. Now there must be added the considerable number that escape sentence for first offences, owing to the commendable reluctance of Judges to place the youthful offenders in association with the hardened criminals, thus in the majority of instances, dooming them the additional lessons in degradation, and thereafter a life of crime. Something, to stay this current of evil, loss of honest and industrious citizenship, and recruiting of the ranks of the enemies of society from the rising generation, is urgently needed. About forty such Reform Schools and Reformatories have been established in the various States, except among our immediate neighbors of the Southern Atlantic States. Their statistics show the reformation and restoration to society of three-fourths to four-fifths of those committed to their care, and such institutions are constantly gaining in popular appreciation in England and America. I invoke your earnest consideration of the views of the Board of Charities, a committee of which have, in co-operation with those of various influential Christian, benevolent and educational bodies, will memoralize you upon this subject.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH.

In calling your attention to the wants of this venerable institution I congratulate the State on its present able and satisfactory management in the interest of suffering humanity.

It is, I saw, this institution, with its limited capacity of only 204 rooms of 10x10 feet dimensions, is the sole receptacle of the insane from all the counties east of Person, Durham, Chatham, Moore and Richmond. The eastern boundaries of these counties being the dividing line between this asylum and the State hospital for the insane at Morganton.

The report of the Board of Directors and the comprehensive and exhaustive report of the superintendent, Dr. William R. Wood made to that body, fully explaining the urgent necessity existing for infirmary and hospital accommodations, with other important improvements imperatively requisite in the engineer and laundry departments, is worthy of your careful consideration. From these reports it is unquestionably evident that there is pressing need for more extended accommodation for the rapidly accumulating insane of the eastern division of the State. The average number of insane provided for by this institution during the past two years was 304 and a fraction, which number of inmates is far in excess of the number for which it was originally designed. Aside from this one fact of its wards being always too greatly over-crowded for the patients to enjoy to the fullest extent all the advantages conducive to their comfort and restoration, I doubt if its condition and management could be improved, except by increasing its dimensions and facilities, and will only add that something should be done and done quickly by the State to provide further accommodations commensurate with the many urgent demands constantly being made upon its too limited resources.

There are, at the present time, between 1,700 and 1,800 insane persons in our State needing all the comforts and advantages of asylum life; only about one thousand of these experience the benefit of our charitable institutions. It is estimated that of the remainder one-third of them are partially cared for by the county homes, or poor houses, one-fifth confined in the county jails, and that largely more than one-half are actually unprovided for at all by either the State or county authority. This estimate does not include idiots, imbeciles, and numerous epileptics, whose friends are more or less persistent in their efforts to have them properly cared for in this and other asylums.

Fully one-half of all this suffering humanity justly deserves, and should have accommodation in the North Carolina Insane Asylum, which, with its present limited space, is already too much overcrowded for the safety or wholesome treatment of its inmates.

In view of this deplorable condition of so many of our unfortunate fellow citizens, I do not deem it inconsistent with a conservative and beneficient public to urge upon the General Assembly the propriety and advisability of appropriating the sums necessary for increasing the capacity of this institution, indicated for the purposes specified in the report of its Board of Directors.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

The remarks in relation to the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, so far as management and successful administration are concerned, apply with full force to this great institution, which has gradually increased in size and receptive ability, until from its original accommodations for 250, it now has under its care 522 patients, and has bestowed its benefits upon 650 during the past year.

No special appropriation has ever been made beyond the sums required for construction and support. But out of the appropriation for support in the past two years, an associate dining-room has been constructed for the female patients, adjoining the south wing of the hospital, 52 feet wide and 112 long, two stories high, at a cost of about $14,000. By reason of allowing the separate dining-rooms in the wards to be changed to patients rooms, this will provide for eighty additional female patients, at a per capita cost of $175 only. Not only is this the case, but the superintendent states that the advantages of the associated dining-room combines "less waste, more intelligent supervision, better conduct, getting rid of the odor of food in the wards, and cleanliness," and that the experiment has proved a success.

The superintendent therefore urges the building of a similar associated dining-room for male patients in connection with the north wing, for which it is estimated that a special appropriation of $9,000 per annum for two years will be needed, or about $18,000. The reasons th refor are that, on that side the grading will be more expensive, the walls higher, and some extra boiler power will be required. The excess by economy in the use of the appropriation will not be available for use by reason of the increase already made of thirty patients, demanding hereafter the full annual appropriation of $90 000 as at present, without taking into account further improvements. The hospital lands have been enlarged eighty acres, making in all about 500, of which 200 is in satisfactory cultivation. The report contains valuable data in reference to the success attending the treatment of insanity in its early stages, and the present condition of the State in dealing with the problem of the care and the cure of the insane. All the improvements projected in the previous report seem to have been successfully carried out. The police power given by the last legislature has worked well. The experiment of the admission of inebriates has not been satisfactory, but repeal of the law is not recommended. I congratulate you upon the efficient administration of this great charity.

THE EASTERN HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

This institution, confessedly the first ever especially constructed for the colored insane, has now in charge 272 patients, the total number during the year having been 338. It is gratifying to observe that the large mortality, formerly supposed to be incidental to the ravages of disease among the class for which the institution was built, has decreased, and under the careful and judicious administration of Dr. J. F. Miller, the percentage of deaths to the number under treatment has sunk to 5217-1000, and the percentage of recoveries of the number admitted is about 40 per cent. The superintendent repeats the same sad account in the history of the insane everywhere, that the demand for accommodation outruns the available room. Various improvements are mentioned in detail, and the needs of the institution recapitulated. A well of 305 feet in depth has been sunk, furnishing an abundant supply of water for all purposes, clear and pleasant to the taste. A three story building has been erected, to be utilized as a workshop, laundry and associated dormitory, and it is contemplated to make the present laundry building appropriated rooms, and thus make some additional room for patients. The last annual appropriation was $33 000; accommodation for thirty patients has been added, making the capacity of the institution 280 patients, for which there will now be absolutely needed $35,000, according to the estimate of the superintendent. The per capita cost is perhaps as small as any institution in the country, viz: $117 85. The superintendent states that there is need of accommodation for fifty males and fifty females; to erect there two buildings, and furnish them with water, heat, lights, sewerage, and bed furniture, will require $30 000. Machinery for the new laundry is also needed and more land for the occupation of the patients, nearly all of whom are farmers. The building constructed was, however nearly all done, except painting and turning by the labor of the patients, under competent direction.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND AT RALEIGH.

The Institution, which has always enjoyed the fostering care of the General Assembly, as one of the greatest public blessings, has closed another season of arduous labors, the past year having witnessed the largest number under its charge in its history, there being a daily average of one hundred deaf and dumb and sixty-five blind in the white department, and sixty-three in the colored. These have been cared for and instructed at a per capita cost of about one hundred and ninety dollars, the annual appropriation being forty thousand dollars. The number of blind in the State, as reported, is 459 whites and 266 colored. Forty deaf mutes, and ten blind are applying for admission, as per files, and large number of others whose applications have been discouraged, in view of the crowded condition of the Institution. Only such repairs as were absolutely necessary have been made. Only one death has occurred, and no epidemic disease. At the very best it is not anticipated that the new Institution for the deaf and dumb, located at Morgan on, can be opened for inmates before the autumn of 1893, if then, and it will be necessary to made provision for both classes in this institution until that time.

In view of the contemplated change, it would be desirable during the summer months of vacation to make such improvements as the Board recommends, for the benefit of the blind. The advantage of the introduction of a very full and satisfactory water supply from the city water-works is obvious. The pains and care bestowed upon the moral and intellectual instruction of these unfortunates is most commendable, and the daily religious exercises observed by all. The blind also attend the churches in the Capital on Sunday, while the deaf mutes have a lecture, and scripture lessons, and Sunday school at the Institution.

Permit me to call your attention to the necessity, as pointed out by the efficient President of the Board, that the blind are far more helpless than the deaf and dumb, and that a larger per capita cost must always be expended for them. It may be reasonably expected that the deaf and dumb, when appropriately situated, may contribute very largely to their own support by farming, gardening, care of live stock for the dairy etc. In that way the annual cost of their care in an institution may be considerably reduced. But no such expectation can be realized in the case of the blind, shut up in hopeless darkness. Long years of painstaking labor must elapse before they can acquire a moderate capacity of self-help. As their infirmity is so great, it calls for more generous aid from those blessed with sight, and I doubt not that it will receive it at your hands.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AT MORGANTON.

The act creating this institution was passed near the close of the session of the General Assembly of 1891, and provided that it should furnish free tuition and board for white deaf and dumb persons between eight and twenty-three years of age. The board of directors selected organized April 23rd, 1892, electing a secretary and treasurer and an advisory superintendent, the latter without salary. The site selected was a tract of 213 acres within three quarters of a mile of the court house. The building faces north 39 degrees east, and the sun can shine into every room during the day. The plan is that of a building, 256 by 162 feet, of three stories. (See report of the Board of Public Charities for details of the structure and its 150 rooms.) Water supply is hoped for by a gravitation plant of 25 000 gallons daily. The progress already made consists of the foundation of the entire buildings laid and the walls ready to put on a second floor joist, with all woodwork and iron-work necessary thus far. About 1,200,000 brick have been laid, with window and door frames in place leaving about one-third of the brick to be finished; also yet to be roofed, floored, plastered and finished. Thus far $25,000 have been expended, $20,000 from the State and $5.000 from the citizens of Morganton. It will require $60,000 to place the building in readiness for occupancy, including heating, lighting, water supply and furnishing. It will accommodate 250 pupils, and it is desired to occupy it by September 15, 1893. It is modeled after the general plan of the main building of the Philadelphia institution, for Pennsylvania, believed to be the best adapted for such purposes in the world. The advisory superintendent has the names and addresses of over 600 persons under the age of instruction, 23, who are deaf mutes, in North Carolina, and estimates the whole number at 800. It is proposed to teach many branches of industry, farming, gardening, cabinet-making, printing, &c., in the new institution.

THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM,

under charge of the Rev. W. S. Black, is pursuing its beneficient work by the support and education of 213 orphan children, about equally divided as to sex. During the current year twenty-five have been admitted, and twenty three discharged by homes in the adopted, and positions secured for others. The average age of admission is eight years, and the period of stay in the asylum about nine years. Besides the branches of a good English education, various trades are taught, and domestic arts, and about 100 acres of land are kept in cultivation.

The institution receives from the State annually $10.00, from the Grand Lodge of Masons $2 500 and voluntary contributions from private individuals and religious bodies; but the voluntary support is less than heretofore on account of the increase of orphanages. Many are refused for the want of room, and fifteen in excess of proper accommodation are now cared for. During the year, $2,040 was expended for needful repairs, improvements and additions. In reply to the question of the Board of Public Charities as to the cost of maintenance of fifty children, if taken from those now reported in the county homes, growing up in degraded associations and without education; the superintendent replies that $5,000, a per capita of $100, would accomplish the object; from one-half to two-thirds of this is now used by the counties to pay for the bare existence of those unfortunate orphans.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The question of a Soldiers' Home was discussed by our citizens for about fifteen years, and some attempts made to realize it, until in October, 1889, the "Confederate Veterans' Association" adopted a resolution that a Home for helpless, disabled veterans was a necessity, and by August, 1890, had secured in money and good notes about $3,000. By motion of the executive committee, the secretary, W. C. Stronach, Esq., of Wake, who has been foremost in this good work, opened the Home to applicants in the building first used therefor. The General Assembly by act of February 16, 1891, appropriated $3.000 per annum, and donated what is known as the "Camp Russell" property. It consisted of five acres of land and some old buildings built of undressed pine. These were reconstructed, and now make a comfortable summer residence, but it lacks much in winter. The accomodation of the Home have not met with public expectation, as the rooms intended for forty now contain fifty-four disabled veterans, five of whom are helpless, at a weekly per capita cost of $1.20. They are indebted to the kindness of the city physician and ministers for medical attention and religious services. There have been seventy-four admissions, seven deaths and thirteen discharged. Applications for admission are increasing. The superintendent asks through the board of charities for an appropriation of $10,000 for suitable buildings. $6 000 for annual support and a sufficient salary for a resident superintendent, who should also act as steward, and be a man of character and education.

The gratitude of all good citizens is due to those who have begun the work of rescuing from destitution and bodily suffering the veterans of the past who surrendered their all to obey the command of North Carolina, and whose bodies were spent and broken in the service. I believe this pious undertaking will be encouraged by you to such an extent as you feel the State is now able to furnish the means, in connection with all the claims that honor and justice and the best interests of the whole people demand.

In presenting the various objects of State charity to your notice, I sympathize with you in a jealous regard for the rights of the taxpayer, nor do I urge you to the adoption of any measures that will involve unnecessary and improper burdens upon the patriotic and law-abiding people of the State, but we must not lose sight of the increase of population and the aggregation of real and personal property which annually advances; the new subjects of taxation that will hereafter increase the financial resources; the demands of the enlightened age and time for wider philanthropy; the actual financial saving in the diminution of suffering infirmity, crime and ignorance. We render our State a happier home for its people; we place it in its proper rank among the most humane and progressive communities of the world. Viewed purely from the standpoint of the self-interest that moves the world of business, there can be no doubt that every dollar ever expended by North Carolina in works of humanity and charity, for the suffering of her population, has been fully repaid.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is herewith submitted, shows that the general machinery of the system is in good working condition.

The Superintendent recommends but few changes. He emphasizes the fact that, under a constitution requiring in the most mandatory terms an annual four months school term, we have only thirteen weeks.

The Supreme Court, in a case from Bladen county, has affirmed the former decision to the effect that the General Assembly cannot constitutionally require the County Commissioners to exceed the constitutional limitation of 66 2-3 cents on property, and $2.00 on the poll. The court, however, intimates that, if the question were before them, they might find some way by which the General Assembly could themselves comply with the constitutional requirement, in the following language: "Were the question presented to us of the power of the General Assembly to deal with the matter, and provide adequate means for the necessary expenses incident to the maintenance of the public schools, under the requirement of Article IX, by general taxation, unfettered by any limitation in Article V, Section 1, in the same manner as they may provide for a casual deficit, or for the payment of the public debt or interest on the same, or for the suppression of insurrection or invasion, we might find a solution of the apparent difficulty, which has resulted in the failure of some county to maintain the schools for at least four months in the year. But, as the question may never arise, we will not discuss it."

The superintendent urges that this mandate of the Constitution shall be complied with by an increase of the levy for schools on the part of the General Assembly from the present 15 cents, on the one hundred dollars, and 45 cents, on the polls to 20 on the property, 60 cents, on the polls. This, he estimates, will give the required four months, and at this figure he thinks we can rest the general school levy indefinitely.

The superintendent also recommends that Section 2 654 of the Code be so amended as to allow the different communities to vote additional taxes, and sufficient to continue their schools as long as they may desire. This Section, as it now stands allows a vote of only 10 cents, on the one hundred dollars of property, and requires one-third of the free-holders to petition before the vote can be commanded.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Among the public institutions of North Carolina there is none that brings to our people a larger harvest of blessings than the State University. For nearly a century it has existed as the chief glory and best possession of the State. Other public institutions, for the restraint and punishment of criminals, or for the care and support of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane, have necessarily made heavy draughts upon the treasury, giving our people in return the satisfaction which comes from the performance of a humane Christian duty. But the University, through the bounty of philanthropists, and by wise and prudent financial administration, has added to the wealth of the State year by year, until it now embraces more than a half a million dollars in property, of which not twenty-five thousand dollars came from the State treasury. The University is the best business investment ever made by the State. But what words can express, or what figures describe the value of the service rendered by this institution for nearly a century, the service of training and guiding for each generation those incalculable human forces, character and intellect, which are greater than all the material wealth, and which are essential everywhere to the maintenance of society, and the preservation of civil and religious liberty. In the darkness of the Revolution, before the day of liberty had yet dawned, our ancestors framed the constitution of the State, and with wisdom amounting to prescience built the foundation of the University upon the rock of the Constitution. As we behold today the work of their hands, and rejoice in the growth of the University, we may well exclaim, "Through wisdom is an house builded; and by understanding it is established; and by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches."

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CHURCH COLLEGES

Eight years ago, as a member of the House of Representatives from Alamance county, it was my privilege to aid in making an appropriation for the support of the University. No act of my public life was animated by a stronger desire to promote the welfare of North Carolina, or guided by a clearer vision as to what was best for her interests. It was declared by some at that time that the success of the University would be the destruction of the colleges. These prophesies are happily unfulfilled, as I then declared they would be. During the eight years that have elapsed, every church college has increased its endowment fund, its equipment for instruction, and the number of its students. The conflict between these institutions and the University is entirely imaginary. Each helps the other by stimulating friends to greater energy and philanthropy, as well as by stirring up among the people a wider and a deeper interest in higher education. When the University has a thousand students, every church college will have twice as many as now. The State of North Carolina needs a University quite as fully as any denomination within its borders needs a college. The whole is greater than any of its parts. Let us have both colleges and the University, and let it be understood that church and State are, and forever must be, separate and distinct not only in government but also in education. It would be an outrage, on the one hand, for the State to obstruct or hinder the growth of a church college; and the church colleges, on the other hand, should regard the University, not as a hostile rival, but as a friend and co-worker in education, precisely as the State government should be regarded by the churches as a friend and co-worker in maintaining society. Such an institution as it gives promise of becoming will repay the State tenfold. Moreover, there is no reason why the State should deal less generously with its daughters than it does with its sons. This is true at all times, but under present conditions, when the State has two institutions for men of the white race, and six for

centre, is now being built; it is in the form of a cross, hip-roofed, with dormer windows, of uniform red brick, laid in red mortar, and white granite. The value of the property donated to the State is estimated at $15,000 J. O. Crosby has been chosen President, and his report is herewith transmitted. The present annual appropriation is $2 500. The college authorities state that an increase of the annual appropriation will be required and in addition thereto the sum of $16,000 to include $6.000 each for a building that will accommodate from eighty to one hundred students, for two dormitories and workshops that will cost not less than $4,000.

As the college was not permanently located until April 27th, 1892, its active operations were begun by the use of Shaw University as an Annex, and the services in part of two of the professors of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts at Raleigh. Instruction in horticulture mechanical drawing, agricul ure, and other subjects was given to about two hundred students, and seventy-seven in the various work shops, which are supplied with a six-horse power engine, and suitable machinery.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AT OXFORD

This Asylum was established eight year ago. The last Legislature, Chapter 530 Laws of 1891, appropriated the sum of one thousand annually, to be paid quarterly, for its support, and required the Directors t make a detailed account of the operations of each year, stating fully all receipts and expenditures to the Governor of the State which report shall be transmitted by the Governor to the General Assembly at each session. The report is herewith submitted Fifty children are being cared for and petitions coming in daily. They are instructed in the common branches of English, and are taught to work on the farm, needle-work, etc

STATE PENITENTIARY.

I respectfully call your attention to the biennial report of the directors of this institution, which shows that, by giving them credit for the value of the permanent improvements made on the farms and for crops stock and other valuable property purchased and now on hand, the institution has been more than self-sustaining during the past two years. The report shows (Exhibit B) what these assets consist of and their value. The report also shows number of farms, where located, number of acres of each, annual rental and option price.

The board did not adopt the present scale of farming as a matter of choice, but of necessity, forseeing, as they did, that railroad work would cease certainly for a time. Without this provision the larger portion of the convict force would for the greater part of this last year have been locked up within the prison walls in absolute illeness—an expense without hope of return, and in no execution of the sentence under which they were committed.

Being without railroad work has enabled them to put the farms in excellent condition for which the State will be reimbursed in the future. Should railroad building be resumed these farms could now be cultivated with the class of convicts graded as farm laborers—the old and young, women and diseased, with only a few able-bodied men for the heavy work The board unquestionably recommend that these lands be bought at the very reasonable option prices taken at the time of their lease. In this opinion I fully concur as I can conceive of no plan by which those convicts described above can be better employed. The committee on penal institutions of the legislature two years ago thought favorably of the purchase of the Roanoke farms, but delay was suggested and adopted on account of the reported unhealthfulness of the locality. That delay has demonstrated from actual experience, as the physicians reports show, that, with proper drainage and thorough sanitary rules adopted and enforced, a health record hardly equalled elsewhere can be obtained. For that purpose the board recommends the issuing of 4 per cent bonds in amount sufficient to pay for them, and that said bonds be charged to the penitentiary, and this institution be required to set apart sufficient sums from its earnings to pay the semi-annual interest as it shall fall due. If this be done, it will be a saving from the rents now paid of $3 303 63, which might be set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of these bonds.

Two years ago they recommended the establishment of some industry in the penitentiary for life prisoners, those who are disposed to be insubordinate and dangerous, attempting to escape and inciting others to do so, and a certain other class of feeble men who are almost worthless on the farms, and that industry they suggested should be the manufacture of plug tobacco. For this purpose they have all necessary buildings, with boiler and steam heating fixtures, and the only additional cost will be the plant at from $10 000 to $15,000. and a sufficient sum for working capital.

This indu try would not be in competition with any mechanical or skilled labor, and exactly suitable to our female population. If this industry is deemed unadvisable, some other must be adopted, for at least five hundred men will be out of work of any kind upon the completion of the diking on the Caledonian Farm; and whatever that industry may be, an appropriaton will be needed for the purchase of the plant and material From experience with the disabled class in farming the board thinks that, with the better and more valuable class of labor, the able-bodied, it can be made to pay certainly very nearly so, and an equipment for this purpose would cost probably less than that for any other.

Permit me to repeat that, unless there is a revival of railroad building in the State (which does not now seem to be in sight), you will be compelled to establish a plant of some kind, in order to give employment to ab ut 500 able-bodied convicts, or keep them idle within the prison walls at the expense of the tax payers.

There is much complaint on the part of the citizens of Northampton and Halifax counties, because of the turning loose upon them of criminals who have served out their sentence, who remain among them because of the want of means to reach their homes, from whence they came. This I suggest could be remedied by enacting a law to the effect that the penitentiary authorities give them a ticket from the nearest railroad station to their homes, with necessary rations, in lieu of commutation money as now allowed for good behavior. This arrangement would be of but very little additional cost to the State, if any.

The board having exhausted the clay on the brick yard farm and not being able to utilize it profitably, recommend its sale. In this recommendation I concur, and would respectfully ask that you pass an act authorizing its sale.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The General Assembly, at its session in 1891, passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the general supervision of railroads, steamboats, or canal companies, express and sleeping companies doing business in the State of North Carolina," chapter 320, laws of said

nia, which would force themselves unaided into notice, but our mineral products are more varied, and require more time and labor for their discovery and description, and in the aggregate returns, the results more than compensate for the required expenditure. Thus far the work has been largely limited to the western counties, this being the only region of which we have accurate maps; but it is the intention of the Boardto extend the investigations to all parts of the State as rapidly as possible. And it would be a wise policy—a saving of money in the long run—to increase the appropriation for the Survey to the amount asked for, and thereby complete the work in much less time.

The present condition of this valuable property is which the State has large an interest, is described as very satisfactory by the Board of International Improvements whose report is herewith submitted. On the 9th day of September, 1892, I met the said Board, and accompanied them in their close personal inspection of the roads, bridges (every one of which was walked over and carefully scrutinized), terminal arrangements, shops, wharves, etc. Their language is "In fact, all the rolling stock, bridges, culverts, etc., appear to have had careful and continuous attention, and the officers and employees having this work in charge deserve especial credit for the thoroughness with which they have performed their work." And they further report "Too much praise cannot be accorded to the officers of the Company for the management of its finances." The dividend, though small, is gratifying, but what may be looked for as a substantial direct return to the State for her aid in the enactment of this important law, and which established the prosperity now enjoyed by the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in general meeting assembled, at the annual meeting of the yearly appraisal of the able, conservative, and business-like administration of President W. S. Rankin, and the result is that all of the directors, who they were enabled to earn and pay a dividend of 2 per cent upon the capital stock of the road, after being in operation thirty four years

Resolved 2nd, That it is the opinion of the stockholders that the business interests of this railroad will be best subserved by continuing in office the present executive head of the Company, whose able and judicious management has been put upon a dividend paying basis, to the great benefit both of the Railroad and its stockholders."

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

During the summer of 1891 an action was brought by the State on the relation of D. W. Bain, public treasurer against the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company, the purpose of which being to recover $5,696 claimed by the state as one on the various branch roads of the W. & W. company, as well as to a number of the main line of the road which extends from Halifax to Weldon in this action. This action is still pending in the Federal Court, and has never been tried by the defendant, and has never been tried A suit was brought in the Superior Court of Halifax county (after the passage of chapter 418) by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company against the sheriff of Halifax county, for the purpose of enjoining the said sheriff from collecting the taxes assessed upon the Company's property in that county. Some time after the commencement of the suit the Company became the owner of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, which road forces the main line between Halifax and Weldon and the branch road known as the Weldon and Neck Branch, is situated in Halifax county. The suit was carried from the superior court of Halifax county to the Supreme Court of the State, and from thence to the United States. In the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the Supreme Court of this State having no claims to exemption. The interest on the bonded debt of $15,000 is so that its work may be extended over the State to completion, and the results published more rapidly than will be possible on the present basis.

The United States' Geological Survey has continued the topographic survey of the State, and has already mapped the counties extending from the Tennessee boundry line into the Piedmont region—about one-fourth our total area—at a cost of about $50,000. In a few years more we may expect to have a map made from the actual surveys of the entire State, on a scale large enough for all practical purposes, and one that will be of incalculable benefit to our people.

The following reports will be published sometime during the month of January, 1893, and copies will be furnished each member of the General Assembly, as provided by the act establishing the Board:

1. Bienial Reports of the State Geologist for 1881–'92; to include 1 an historical account of the former geological surveys, and 2 a statement of the methods, results, and expenditures of the present survey.

2. Bulletin No. 1—Iron Ores in North Caroline, by H. B. C. Nitze.

3. Bulletin No. 2—Building Stones in North Carolina, by J. V. Lewis and J. A. Holmes.

4. Bulletin No 3—Minerals and Mineral Localities of North Carolina, by W. C. Kerr F. A. Genth, and others.

5. Bulletin No 4—The Timber Trees of North Carolina; their Discription and uses by Gifford Pinchot, and W. W. Ashe.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT AND FERTILIZER CONTROL STATION.

Your attention is respectfully called to the seventh biennial report of this department for the two years ending December 31st, 1891

The work of this station, organized by act of 1887, for the purpose of carrying on experiments and for the encouragement of the State's agriculture, as well as to a somewhat general control of the fertilizer trade in the state, has continued to grow in magnitude and usefulness. How well it has performed its duty, the increased value of fertilizers sold and consumed, and the large reduction in their cost, will show. Farmers buy now and with more confidence, for $500,000 more and better fertilizers than they did in 1887, and for about $75,000, and, indirectly, the most larger sum as shown above to the saving in purchase of freight and to research and control of the law, I caused an action to be instituted against Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experiment Station at Raleigh, and T. W. Mason, of Northampton county, to serve for four years, and Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, of Wilson county, for two years. This board met in this city on April 1st, 1891 as required by law, and organized by electing Major James Wilson, chairman, and Mr. H. C. Brown, clerk.

Your attention is respectfully asked to the annual reports of the said commissioners which are herewith submitted.

Whatever may have been, at the time of the passage of the act, the different views as to its validity and wisdom, the decision, but its wise and conservative enforcement of the law has accomplished great good and at the same time, created a most friendly relation with the fertilizer manufacturers.

In a brief way I will call your attention to what it has accomplished, as shown by the reports. I find all proper complaints for abuses for overcharges of freights under their jurisdiction, have been adjusted; better depot facilities have been established at many points, and at other points depots have been ordered to be erected; freight rates have been reduced at a saving to the shippers of about $250,000 per annum; passenger rates about 20 per cent per mile; telegraph business has been simplified and rates reduced; telegraph business has been simplified and rates reduced about 50 per cent. My attention was called to the gross inequality in the law of taxing boats plying within the waters of North Carolina had never been taxed for taxation, and that, in fact, the General Assembly had the power had been granted it to assess the same. I promptly directed them to be listed, thus adding $800 to the taxable property by which the revenue for this year is being collected. Pullman cars though heretofore assessed in Mecklenburg county, they had escaped the same; they are now bearing their proportion of the public burden. The school system has now relinquished all claim for exemption from taxation. The Wilmington and Weldon, claiming entire exemption, was taxed by the commissioners in the line from Halifax to Weldon as well as branch lines, believing that the exemption clause was not applicable to those lines, and in this position they were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States,—a decision of inestimable advantage to the State to the amount of more than the great increase of taxable property.

On the establishment of the commission the property was assessed for taxation by them at $19 821 701, be the commission at $21 11 ,78 showing an increase of $1 289 958, making an increased revenue to the State and counties of about $75,000, and, indirectly, the most larger sum as shown above to the saving in purchase of freight and to research and control of the law, I caused an action to be instituted against Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experiment Station at Raleigh, and T. W. Mason, of Northampton county, to serve for four years, and Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, of Wilson county, for two years. This board met in this city on April 1st, 1891 as required by law, and organized by electing Major James Wilson, chairman, and Mr. H. C. Brown, clerk.

BOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROADS.

The General Assembly of 1891 (Chap. 399 Section 20) elected to purchase the one-half share of the capital stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke company for each year from 1892 to 1897, and issue each share of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, of 25 cents for for the then current and future years.

The Seaboard and Roanoke company refused upon demand to pay these taxes, believing that by the plain terms of its charter it was exempt from such taxation, and that even if the power to impose these taxes did exist, no General Assembly had ever thought proper to exercise it. Although the State of North Carolina," chapter 320, laws of said

THE OYSTER LAW.

The oyster industry is of very great importance to our State generally, but more especially to those in the counties bordering on the shallow near the oyster beds, and who are almost entirely dependent on this industry as a means of support. Conflicting interests, various and conflicting—as much so that the subject has been one which has puzzled us in the past, and will continue to puzzle us in the future, unless some wise and judicious law is passed which will prevent the carrying out of an arrangement which, having this work in charge deserves especial credit for the thoroughness with which they have performed their work." And they further report "Too much praise cannot be accorded to the officers of the Company for the management of its finances." The dividend, though small, is gratifying, but what may be looked for as a substantial direct return to the State for her aid in the enactment of this important law, and which established the prosperity now enjoyed by the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in general meeting assembled, at the annual meeting of the yearly appraisal of the able, conservative, and business-like administration of President W. S. Rankin, and the result is that all of the directors, who they were enabled to earn and pay a dividend of 2 per cent upon the capital stock of the road, after being in operation thirty four years

Resolved 2nd, That it is the opinion of the stockholders that the business interests of this railroad will be best subserved by continuing in office the present executive head of the Company, whose able and judicious management has been put upon a dividend paying basis, to the great benefit both of the Railroad and its stockholders.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

During the summer of 1891 an action was brought by the State on the relation of D. W. Bain, public treasurer against the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company, the purpose of which being to recover $5,696 claimed by the state as one on the various branch roads of the W. & W. Company, as well as to a number of the main line of the road which extends from Halifax to Weldon in this action. This action is still pending in the Federal Court, and has never been tried by the defendant, and has never been tried A suit was brought in the Superior Court of Halifax county (after the passage of chapter 418) by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company against the sheriff of Halifax county, for the purpose of enjoining the said sheriff from collecting the taxes assessed upon the Company's property in that county. Some time after the commencement of the suit the Company became the owner of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, which road forces the main line between Halifax and Weldon and the branch road known as the Weldon and Neck Branch, is situated in Halifax county. The suit was carried from the superior court of Halifax county to the Supreme Court of the State, and from thence to the United States. In the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the Supreme Court of this State having no claims to exemption. The interest on the bonded debt of $15,000 is so that its work may be extended over the State to completion, and the results published more rapidly than will be possible on the present basis.

The United States' Geological Survey has continued the topographic survey of the State, and has already mapped the counties extending from the Tennessee boundry line into the Piedmont region—about one-fourth our total area—at a cost of about $50,000. In a few years more we may expect to have a map made from the actual surveys of the entire State, on a scale large enough for all practical purposes, and one that will be of incalculable benefit to our people.

The following reports will be published sometime during the month of January, 1893, and copies will be furnished each member of the General Assembly, as provided by the act establishing the Board:

1. Bienial Reports of the State Geologist for 1881–'92; to include 1 an historical account of the former geological surveys, and 2 a statement of the methods, results, and expenditures of the present survey.

2. Bulletin No. 1—Iron Ores in North Caroline, by H. B. C. Nitze.

3. Bulletin No. 2—Building Stones in North Carolina, by J. V. Lewis and J. A. Holmes.

4. Bulletin No 3—Minerals and Mineral Localities of North Carolina, by W. C. Kerr F. A. Genth, and others.

5. Bulletin No 4—The Timber Trees of North Carolina; their Discription and uses by Gifford Pinchot, and W. W. Ashe.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT AND FERTILIZER CONTROL STATION.

Your attention is respectfully called to the seventh biennial report of this department for the two years ending December 31st, 1891

The work of this station, organized by act of 1887, for the purpose of carrying on experiments and for the encouragement of the State's agriculture, as well as to a somewhat general control of the fertilizer trade in the state, has continued to grow in magnitude and usefulness. How well it has performed its duty, the increased value of fertilizers sold and consumed, and the large reduction in their cost, will show. Farmers buy now and with more confidence, for $500,000 more and better fertilizers than they did in 1887, and for about $75,000, and, indirectly, the most larger sum as shown above to the saving in purchase of freight and to research and control of the law, I caused an action to be instituted against Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experiment Station at Raleigh, and T. W. Mason, of Northampton county, to serve for four years, and Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, of Wilson county, for two years. This board met in this city on April 1st, 1891 as required by law, and organized by electing Major James Wilson, chairman, and Mr. H. C. Brown, clerk.

Your attention is respectfully asked to the annual reports of the said commissioners which are herewith submitted.

Whatever may have been, at the time of the passage of the act, the different views as to its validity and wisdom, the decision, but its wise and conservative enforcement of the law has accomplished great good and at the same time, created a most friendly relation with the fertilizer manufacturers.

In a brief way I will call your attention to what it has accomplished, as shown by the reports. I find all proper complaints for abuses for overcharges of freights under their jurisdiction, have been adjusted; better depot facilities have been established at many points, and at other points depots have been ordered to be erected; freight rates have been reduced at a saving to the shippers of about $250,000 per annum; passenger rates about 20 per cent per mile; telegraph business has been simplified and rates reduced; telegraph business has been simplified and rates reduced about 50 per cent. My attention was called to the gross inequality in the law of taxing boats plying within the waters of North Carolina had never been taxed for taxation, and that, in fact, the General Assembly had the power had been granted it to assess the same. I promptly directed them to be listed, thus adding $800 to the taxable property by which the revenue for this year is being collected. Pullman cars though heretofore assessed in Mecklenburg county, they had escaped the same; they are now bearing their proportion of the public burden. The school system has now relinquished all claim for exemption from taxation. The Wilmington and Weldon, claiming entire exemption, was taxed by the commissioners in the line from Halifax to Weldon as well as branch lines, believing that the exemption clause was not applicable to those lines, and in this position they were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States,—a decision of inestimable advantage to the State to the amount of more than the great increase of taxable property.

On the establishment of the commission the property was assessed for taxation by them at $19 821 701, be the commission at $21 11 ,78 showing an increase of $1 289 958, making an increased revenue to the State and counties of

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 12, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. C. HARRIS—For Sale.
OPERA HOUSE—Hettie Bernard Chase.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—Strictly "In It!"
POND'S EXTRACT Co.—Use Pond's Extract.
POND'S EXTRACT Co.—Pond's Extract Ointment.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Hardware, Building Material, &c.

Hot for the Vestibule Trains on the 18th.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Walter K. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer of Cumberland Mills, for a handsome calendar.

Let the Road Congress take notice of our correspondent J. S. B's views on the subject of the "rule of the road," and make an authoritative pronouncement on it.

Mr. E. L. Remsburg has the sympathy of this community in his bereavement in the death of his father, Mr. Louis Remsburg, which occurred at Middleton, Maryland, on the 2d inst.

The burning ship and the rescue, a piece of mechanism employed in the production of Miss Hettie Chase's play of "Uncle's Darling," is so realistic as to send a chill through the veins of the audience.

A New Sash and Blind Factory.

Mr. J. R. Mendenhall, of the Greensboro Lumber, Sash and Blind factory, was recently in our city seeking to purchase a site for a similar industry here. We hope that he will succeed in establishing one and thus add to Fayetteville's already numerous industries.

Mallett—Holmes.

Miss Maggie Wright Mallett, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles P. Mallett formerly of Fayetteville but now of Georgia, will be married to Mr. Lee Holmes, of Wilmington, on Tuesday next at St. John's Church at 5:30 o'clock in the evening.

Much interest attaches to this event not only on account of the popularity of the young couple themselves but because of the historic names borne by each of them.

Shot His Arm Off.

We are sorry to learn, says the Wilmington *Messenger*, of a serious accident on Saturday last to Mr. Henry Smith, of Hillsboro, Texas, son of Capt. Jas. C. Smith, of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway's steam and ferry boat Compton in this city. A telegram to Capt. Smith states that his son shot himself in the left arm on Saturday, inflicting an injury so severe as to necessitate the amputation of the arm near the elbow. Mr. Smith is engaged in the insurance business at Hillsboro, and he has a wife and several children. His many friends here and elsewhere in North Carolina will learn of his misfortune with regret.

How a Bale of Cotton Sold for Double Value.

Maj. L. C. Wooten, of Laurinburg, was in the city last Friday on the track of a thief, who with wagon and team, at night, had swooped down upon the Major's cotton stores on his premises and conveyed therefrom a fat bale of cotton. The loss was not discovered till next morning, when counting the bales one was missing. The thief, a negro, disposed of the cotton at the Beaver Creek mills, and decamped with the proceeds to parts unknown leaving team and wagon. Maj. Wooten visited the mills and identified the cotton as his.

A New Keely Institute.

In order to be conveniently located to the people of Eastern North Carolina, the directors of the Keeley cure for drunkenness and the opium habit for this state opened a Keeley institute at Rocky Mount, January 1st, 1893. It will be efficiently officered, Dr. G. A. Ramsour being the physician in charge, and Mr. Dorsey Battle having the management in hand. The good people of Rocky Mount are already strong friends of the proposed institute, some of her citizens being graduates of the Greensboro institute. Precisely the same treatment and remedies used at Dwight, Illinois, will be used at Rocky Mount. The institute at Greensboro will, of course, be continued.

Drs. Mallett of New York.

In noting the changes occurring with the New Year at the celebrated Roosevelt Hospital in that city, the New York *Herald* says: "Dr. E. W. Peet retires as house gynecologist and Dr. Mallett takes his place."

"Dr. Mallett" is Dr. E. Pierre Mallett, son of Col. Peter Mallett, formerly of Fayetteville, who in turn is the son of the late C. P. Mallett, President of the old Rockfish Manufacturing Company, and grandson of Col. Peter Mallett, of the Revolution. Dr. Pierre Mallett and his brother, Dr. George H. Mallett, are able young physicians who are fitting themselves for special work in their profession of a high order.

The body of the elder Col. Peter Mallett is buried in the family burying ground of the Mallett's near by the Fair Grounds of the Cumberland County Agricutural Society.

Miss Hettie Chase, the clever little soubrette, has purchased the only trained team of reindeer known to be in existence. They are driven through the open streets daily, and appear nightly in her Alaskan play of "Uncle's darling."

Miss Belle Williams of Little River Academy is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. W. Tillinghast, in this city.

A Public Calamity.

On Monday the people of this city were startled by the announcement that Mr. F. W. Thornton, the great Dry Goods merchant of this city and one of the largest merchants in the South, had made an assignment.

The career of Mr. Thornton has been remarkable. He came to this city from his home in Johnston county, a mere stripling, just at the close of the war, no doubt turned in this direction by the fact that two of his brothers had gone out in the Confederate Army from Fayetteville as Lieutenants in Capt. Roberts's Company of the 56th Regiment N. C. Troops, one of them having gallantly fallen in the battles before Petersburg in 1864. Mr. Thornton had practically no capital to start with, but by his indomitable energy he rose rapidly from a small dealer to be a large retail merchant, and eventually to the position of the largest wholesale and retail dealer in merchandise in North Carolina. He was universally esteemed by those of whom he bought goods in the great cities of the North, both on account of his rare taste and skill in the selection of his purchases, and on account of the "cleanness" of his dealings with them. The effect of this feeling is apparent today, when, instead of chidings or complaints, letters filled with expressions of sympathy and offers of generous terms of settlement have poured in upon him.

If Mr. Thornton had consulted his own comfort and interest, he would have done two years ago, upon the failure of the People's National Bank of this city by which he was a heavy loser, what bad collections consequent upon the remarkable decline in the price of cotton and shrinkage from the same cause in the value of real estate, (of which he was a large owner,) have at last compelled him to do. But Mr. Thornton, who is the most public spirited citizen that Fayetteville has had in many a day, recognized the damage that would ensue to the interests of this city if so great a business as his should even appear to suffer, and, like the brave man that he is, he determined to weather the storm, if possible. There is no sort of question that his effort would have been successful except for the unprecedented conditions alluded to.

The universal sentiment of the community is that Mr. Thornton's present trouble is a public calamity. And this feeling is not merely the result of a recognition of the magnitude of the business which is involved, but also of the recollection of the splendid example which Mr. Thornton has set in his building enterprises and of the benefit which these enterprises directly conferred. The famous Hotel Lafayette, his own mammoth Dry Goods store, and the "Thornton Block" of buildings on the south side of Hay Street—all unusually fine structures that would do credit to very much larger cities than this—are monuments to his enterprise as well as his good taste. We believe no one will dispute the statement that Mr. Thornton was far and away the leading spirit in the rebuilding of the town which has been going on since 1883, and that his energetic life was a salutary inspiration to the whole community.

The doors of Mr. Thornton's store were closed for only a brief time, the assignees, Messrs. A. B. Williams and R. M. Nimocks, having caused them to be opened at the usual hour on Tuesday morning.

We have reason to believe that a settlement, honorable and satisfactory to all the parties concerned, will be effected in a few days, and that the business will then proceed as usual. If such should prove to be the case, the damage to the interests of the town will be soon repaired.

It is reported the liabilities are $225,000; assets $200,000.

The A. C. L. Still Improving its Connections.

The Atlantic Coast Line is not content to rest upon its laurels as already won in its new Short Cut diversion of its fast trains via Fayetteville. It is evidently determined to strengthen itself against the possibility of successful rivalry. A recent issue of the Savannah *News* says.

The report published in the *Morning News* several days ago to the effect that the Atlantic Coast Line was considering a plan for a connection with the South Bound railroad at Denmark proves to have been well founded. It is learned that the Coast Line has had a surveying party in the field between Denmark and Rimini for some time, quietly going over the ground, and that the entire distance, which is only thirty five miles, is now staked out and ready for work in case it should be decided to build.

"The Coast Line has a double purpose in desiring to make a connection with the South Bound. The cordial relations which formerly existed between the Coast Line and Richmond and Danville it seems have been severed. The Richmond and Danville has taken off its sleeper from Columbia to Augusta which formerly met the Coast Line train from Wilmington, and in other ways has discontinued the facilities for traffic in that direction which it formerly offered the Coast Line. This particularly shuts the Coast Line out of Augusta and with a large amount of western business which it formerly handled by the Richmond and Danville.

"The latter road has also made the South Bound a thorn in the side of the Coast Line by offering it the very best facilities for handling its freight and passenger traffic northward. This has cut considerably into the Coast Line's receipts.

"By building a distance of thirty-five miles to Denmark the Coast Line secures at once a connection with both the South Carolina railway and South Bound railroad. It will then be enabled to compete with the Richmond and Danville sor Augusta business and other traffic in that direction, and will always have continually at its disposal the option of diverting its immense passenger and freight business from the north to Georgia and Florida to the South Bound and the Florida Central and Peninsula system should its present ally, the Plant system, fail to give it satisfactory facilities.

The South Bound seems to be a factor capable of changing at any time the existing relations between the railroads of this section with regard to traffic north and south. It is very likely that the Florida Central and Peninsula people are behind this move of the Coast Line to secure a connection for the Florida system."

The Coal traffic on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is now very great; train loads may be seen at any time. This coal is from the famous Pocahontus mines and is transported to the C. F. & Y. V. over the Norfolk and Western R. R.

The New Columbian Stamps.

The new set of Columbian postage stamps is on sale at the Fayetteville postoffice. The stamps range in value from one cent to $5 each and are undoubtedly real works of art. It was the coining of the Columbus half dollar that suggested the idea of the Columbian stamp to First Assistant Postmaster James Gayler, of New York. He thought that the scenes in the life of Columbus should be portrayed on the postage stamps of the country the great mariner discovered during the year of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The idea met with the approval of the Post-office Department and the stamps were ordered issued on Jan. 1, 1893. From designs taken from paintings, engravings and sculptures, the American Bank Note company turned out fifteen different stamps, no two being of the same color.

Each stamp is twice as large as the one and two cent stamps now in use. A description of each follows:

One-Cent—"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. Color, Antwerp blue.

Two-Cent—"Landing of Columbus," after painting by Vanderly, in the rotunda of the Captol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

Three-cent—"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

Four-Cent—"Fleet of Columbus," the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

Five-Cent$—"Colombus Soliciting Aid from Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Color, chocolate brown.

Six-Cent—"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels in the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. Color, royal purple.

Ten-Cent—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Color, Vandyke brown.

Fifteen-Cent—"Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Balaca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

Thirty-Cent—"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso. Color, sienna brown.

Fifty-Cent—"Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

One Dollar—"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels." After the printing by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

Two Dollars—"Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.

Three Dollars—"Columbus Describing His Third Voyage," after the painting by Francisco Joyer, Color, High yellow green.

Four Dollars—Portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus. Color, carmine.

Five Dollars—Profile of the head of Columbus, after a design provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir fifty-cent silver piece. Color, black.

Under sections 54 and 64 of the second edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States it is unlawful to reproduce the postage-stamp, otherwise fac-similes of the Columbian stamps would be presented with the foregoing descriptions.

At the close of 1893 these stamps will be withdrawn. Collectors have already made a great demand for them. Postmaster Van Cott said that the first who had applied for a set of stamps was the Queen of Holland, aged nine years. The Dutch Cousul had made the application for the Queen, who has been an enthusiastic collector of stamps for two years. The registered-letter fee will be reduced from 10 to 8 cents.

The Campbellton Presbyterian Mission School —New Year Celebration.

This annual celebration was held last Thursday afternoon. As might be expected the appointed day and hour were not forgotten. The Superintendent, Mr. W. L. Hawley, was there. The pastor was there. All the teachers and many friends of the school were there. Every pupil, not unavoidably detained, was there. Big and little, young men and young maidens, boys and girls, all were there. "Jack Horner" was also there, the famous "good little boy." The "pie" was there too, and many a "plum" was "pulled out" and many a heart made glad. The fondest anticipations were fully realized. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. McKelway, made a brief but interesting address. His subject was "Growth" and it was treated in a manner calculated to entertain and instruct young and old. Then followed the "something" the Superintendent had promised them they might expect. "Pies," "pies," which made bright little eyes brighter if not the mouth to water, were brought forward and arranged upon a table. Every pupil was at once transformed into a veritable "Jack Horner," and while the thing was not done in a "corner" and "thumbs" were not specially prominent, yet every child extracted from the mysterious pie a "plum" just suited to his taste, dolls or other toys for the little ones, useful or ornamental articles for those of larger growth. The pastor, superintendent and teachers were not overlooked. The mysterious pie contained within itself a "plum" for each and all. In token of affectionate interest the teachers united in presenting to the superintendent a handsome gift, which was accepted by him in a speech expressing his grateful appreciation. A very important part of the programme followed, the distribution, in greatest abundance, of candy and nuts and raisins and peanuts and oranges. Oh! how glad the children were and what a happy afternoon they had! The sick, the unavoidably absent, were not forgotten, but thoughtful teachers sent to them portions of all the good things the others had enjoyed.

The New Year Celebration of 1893 will long be remembered.

The Anti-Option Bill.

A telegram received by Mr. Andrew Broadfoot from Col. W. S. Cook, dated at Washington yesterday, says that Senator Ransom says the bill will pass but will not be operative before July.

The following gentlemen made pleasant calls at our office the part week: Mr. David Sessoms of Steadman, Mr. R. McMillan, of Lumber Bridge, and Mr. J. W. Hunter, of Cameron.

People and their Movements.

Mr. R. T. Gray, of Raleigh, was in the city last week.

Mrs. O. A. Robbins, of McColl's, S. C., has returned home.

Miss Lessie Barden, of Sumter, S. C., are visiting friends and relatives of this city.

Miss Kate Underwood is visiting Miss Badger at Raleigh.

Miss Fannie Broadfoot left the city last Saturday for Goldsboro to visit friends.

Mr. Kirkland Huske has returned to Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Jno. H. Williams of Little River Academy is visiting Mrs. H. McD. Robinson.

Mr. J. W. Atkinson has resigned his position as superintendent of the A. C. L. coal shute.

Mr. Malcolm Matthews has received congratulations from all directions on the splendid Xmas dinner menu published in last week's OBSERVER.

Mr. John A. McKethan has gone to the University preparatory to going North next Fall to take an extended course in Electrical Engineering.

Mr. James H. Johnson, of this city, the popular salesman of a large Baltimore house, has returned from that city, where he has been securing his spring samples.

The Hettie Bernard Chase company will appear to-night at the Opera House in Chas. W. Chase's great Alaskan play, Uncle's Darling.

Miss Chase is a clever and charming soubrette who captivates the audience at once and holds it in thorough sympathy in her every appearance on the stage from the rise to the fall of the curtain: The play, written by Chas W. Chase, is especially adapted to Miss Bernard's talents, and gives her full scope for her clever little stage tricks which never fail to win applause. Her banjo picking and singing were features of the evening and added much to the entertainment of the audience.

The other characters of the cast are above the average; in fact, the major part of the cast is excellent, particularly those of Horace Core as Joe Burrows and Frank Calvert as Uncle Billie. But little Master Chas. Wathen as Ned, little captain, Darling's brother, took the house by storm. He is simply a little stage prodigy.

This piece is furnished in stage style and many scenes, particularly the bear and dog and reindeer scenes, are simply grand and add much to the effect of the play.

Will appear at Opera House Thursday: matinee, Thursday afternoon. 25, 50, and 75c. Seats on sale at McDuffie's Drug Store.

A State Public Road Congress to be held in Raleigh, January 19th, 1893, 10 A. M.

Governor Holt has issued a proclamation calling together a State Public Road Congress in Raleigh, January 19th, 1893. This action was taken upon the presentation to him of the views of fully two hundred citizens embracing editors, chairmen of the board of county commissioners, mayors of towns, members of the legislature, farmers, business men and others, saying the time and place was opportune for the discussion of matters pertaining to the improvement of the public roads of the State. The various boards of county commissioners of the State have met and appointed delegates, and as many as 39 counties have already reported names of delegates to the committee of arrangements in Raleigh. Everything points to a meeting of great magnitude and important results are expected from their deliberations.

The inauguration ceremonies of the Governor-elect will be held on Jan'y 18th, the day before the meeting of the Road Congress, and very low railroad rates are promised.

The OBSERVER urges a very full attendance.

Prof. W. L. Smith who advertised to teach a class in penmanship here last summer but was unexpectedly called away has returned to the city, and will open a school of practical penmanship for boys and girls next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Mrs. McNeill's school room. Also one at 7 p. m. Monday night, at same place. He follows a new plan for teaching a nice rapid business hand, and has succeeded in securing large classes and the favorable opinions of the best people where he has been. A good hand-writing is a valuable accomplishment, and all who wish to improve should not fail to attend a course of lessons. We understand that he will give some valuable prizes.

Health Conference.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 2, 1893.

Editor of Observer:

DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Health has been called by President Bahnson to meet in special session in this City on Tuesday, January 24, hour and place to be given in the morning's papers.

It will consider particularly:

1. Our present health laws, with a view to amendment by the General Assembly.

2. The threatened invasion of Asiatic Cholera, which is regarded as more than probable next Spring or Summer; and the best means of keeping it out of our State.

3. The salaries of County Superintendents of Health.

And, generally, any subject relating to the public health that may be introduced.

You are cordially invited to join with us and give us the benefit of your co-operation and advice. We would also be glad if you would extend this invitation to any of your friends who are interested in health matters.

Papers on Sanitary Subjects would be more than acceptable.

Very respectfully,
Richard H. Lewis,
Secretary.

Do You Want a Public Office?

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue Book. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

Davis Monument Association Meeting.

Pursuant to a notice, emanating from a prominent and zealous friend of the movement, a meeting was held at the Hotel LaFayette on the evening of the 10th inst. for the purpose of organizing a Jefferson Davis Memorial Society in Cumberland county.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie was called to the chair, and H. R. Horne was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman made a brief statement of the object of the meeting, expressing regret that the extreme severity of the weather had prevented the attendance of the ladies whose zeal and devotion would be important factors in the good work just begun.

On motion, E. J. Lilly was elected Treasurer, and duly authorized to receive all funds desired to be appropriated to the furtherance of the end in view.

After some discussion it was decided to complete the organization at a future meeting to be held as soon as practicable, at the call of the President, when a full attendance of both ladies and gentlemen would be had and other necessary steps taken towards accomplishing the objects of the organization.

The proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the town papers.

W. C. MCDUFFIE, Pres't.
H. R. HORNE, Sec'y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

DIED.

MACRAE—In Fayetteville, N. C., on Thursday, January 5th, 1893, Mrs. CATHERINE E. MACRAE, relict of the late James A. MacRae, M. D.

She had been a great sufferer; but her end was peaceful, and the soft light of the waxtapers which illuminated her pale features as she lay in her casket disclosed no trace of suffering. She was at rest!

The office for the burial of the dead was said at St. John's Church Friday afternoon, by the Rev. Thos. Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huske. The interment was in Cross Creek cemetery.

As we stood, that bleak afternoon, beside her open grave, the pathetic words, "Leave, ah! leave me not alone," which were being sweetly sung at her request, seemed almost to come as a last appealing wail from her own cold lips. Later, as the damp, heavy sods were rolling relentlessly above her silent form, the words of the hymn, "Cover my defenceless head with the shadow of thy wing," yet sounding on the wintry air, seemed a stronger appeal for protection and shelter through the dark valley upon which she had entered. We may trust that this chanted prayer for the faithful departed was answered in heaven.

The last office beidg ended, we turned sadly away and left her alone with her God.

A FRIEND.

FOULKES—Fell asleep in Jesus, at Tucson, A. T., December 30th, Dr. JOHN FRANKLIN FOULKES, of San Francisco, second son of Margaret Kyle and Dr J. F. Foulkes, born in Fayetteville, N. C., aged 37.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	9¾
Middling	9¼
Strict Low Middling	9¼
Low Middling	9

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 26 cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 80c. to 85c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House!

Thursday Night, Jan'y 12th and Matinee Thursday Afternoon.

Charming Hettie Bernard Chase
—AND HER—
Merry Company of Players,
—AND—
MARINE BAND AND ORCHESTRA,

in a grand scenic production of "UNCLE'S DARLING." THE HEROINE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE, an Alaskan romance with scenes and characters entirely new to the stage.

A fortune invested in animals. The only team of TRAINED REINDEER in existence; Genuine Esquimaux Dogs; Three Comical Acting Bears; St. Bernard, Mastiff and Great Dane Dogs, and many other novelties.

See the Big Parade.

SEATS 25, 50 and 75c. ON SALE AT McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.
1—12—93—1t

For Sale.

TWO GOOD MILCH COWS with calves two weeks old.

The cows well cared for will give 2½ gallons of milk each a day.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply at this office or to T. C. HARRIS.
1—12—2t

H. H. H.

We wish to thank the public for their patronage during the past year, and to say we will do all in our power to deserve a continuance of the same.

We will use our best endeavor to give you

THE BEST GOODS

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE THEY CAN BE SOLD.

Our Mr. B. R. Huske has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York where he made purchases of

Hardware, Building Material, Leather,
AND OTHER FINDINGS,
STOVES AND WARE, TIN-WARE,

and many other useful articles which we will offer at low prices.

Call and give us a start with you for 1893.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
1—12—93—tf

Land Sale under Decree of Court.

Pursuant to a decree rendered in the cause of Wm. G. LeDuc, Receiver of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, against Alexander Pate and wife Susan Pate, at the November Term, 1892, of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Saturday the 28th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate in Cumberland County, North Carolina, lying on the west side of Cape Fear River in Gray's Creek township, beginning at the mouth of a gully on the west side of the Cape Fear River, and runs up said gully six and a half chains to the mouth of another gully, thence north seventy-one degrees east forty-five chains, then north five degrees east seven and half chains, to a corner on the east side of the public road, thence down said public road twenty-six chains and twenty-seven links, to John F. Byrne's line, then with said line forty-nine chains to the river, thence up the river to the place of beginning, containing seventy-seven acres, being the same land now in possession of the defendants, conveyed by Helen J. Wright to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville by deed duly proved and registered in Book I, No. 4, page 250 of the Registry of Cumberland County.

Terms: Cash.

WM. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

R. P. BUXTON, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 29, 1892.

FOR 1893.

—WE WISH EVERYBODY—

Prosperity and Happiness,

and one way to secure this is by dealing with the undersigned,

PAYING PROMPTLY FOR FAMILY SUPPLIES,

and thereby living and letting live.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
1—5—93.

N. C. CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Catharine Sims, Samuel Kriser and wife Hannah Jane, J. A. McDonald, J. T. McDonald, E. H. McDonald, N. T. McArthur and wife Margaret E., and Minnie Cheek.

Against

The Heirs of Sarah Council; the Heirs of Hannah Zimmerman.

In this cause, it appearing that the purpose of the action is to sell the lands of the late Jane Hobbs, who was Jane Baggs nee Ingram, for the purpose of partitioning the same among the heirs; and that the right heirs of Sarah Council and Hannah Zimmerman being each entitled to one fourth thereof, and it appearing that the names, ages and residences of said heirs are unknown, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for said unknown heirs to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 20th of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint or petition, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail so to answer, the plaintiffs will apply for an order to sell the lands referred to, to the end that partition thereof may be had according to the rights of the parties.

C. G. CAIN, Clerk
of the Superior Court of Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 3, 1893

BLOODED CATTLE

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, January 21st, at the Market House, I will sell at public auction the finest lot of MILCH COWS ever before offered to the public. Also ONE FINE HOLSTEIN BULL. These are all high grade cattle.

WELDON W HUSKE.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
1—5—93—2t

On January 22nd, 1893, the second term of the old school **PEACE** Institute will begin. Thorough Courses, new pianos, and remarkably able Conductors of Music, Art, Literary Departments.

Send for catalogue to
JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.
1—5—93—8t

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, $15 for the SINGLE CASE ODELL, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator It is neat, substantial, nickel-plated, perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscript. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the DOUBLE CASE ODELL.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, etc., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
358-464 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
1—5—93—3m

NEW DRUG STORE.

We desire to announce to the public that we have just fitted up in the Hotel Lafayette building a handsome

DRUG STORE,

WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED APPOINTMENTS.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our

New and Varied Stock.

Respectfully,
KING BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C.—12—15—tf

Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts of John Williams, dec'd, I will on Thursday, January 12th, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, the lands upon which said Williams lived in Black River township, Cumberland county, N. C., viz: About 630 acres, bounded as in a deed of J. C. Williams to said John Williams, registered in Book M, No. 3, page 605, and about 183 acres bounded as in a deed of L. C. Wade to John Williams, registered in Book D, No. 3, page 445.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months with 8 per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Dec 15, 1892.

Strictly "In It!"

The pleasure it affords us to announce to our customers and friends our readiness to again serve them is only to be equalled by the satisfaction they must feel at the announcement.

We are now located in the corner store on Person Street, opposite Sedberry's Drug Store, where all are invited to call and see us.

In addition to our usual stock of

Heavy Groceries and General Merchandise,

we will also carry a full line of

Fancy and Family Groceries

of the finest quality, which will be offered at margins of profit barely above cost in order to establish our trade on this class of goods.

Our increased store-room facilities will enable us to carry a much larger stock in all lines than formerly. We have accordingly bought largely and advantageously, and propose to sell quickly and quite as much to your profit as to ours. Your full and immediate patronage is therefore solicited without any apology.

Appreciating all past favors and promistng our best efforts for the future, we are

Respectfully,

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 12, 1893.

"PERFECTION" continues the most popular Flour sold, because the best and cheapest. We have it in abundance, fresh from the mills, at $5.25 per barrel. Sacks in same proportion.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5, 1892

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of the Code, the following statement showing the items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County to the members thereof, severally, from December 1st, 1891, to December 5th, 1892, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

W. S. Cook, Chairman, 15 days services,	$30 00	
		30 00
D. B. Gillis, 15 days services,	30 00	
D. B. Gillis, 330 miles traveled,	16 50	
		$46 50
W. J. Buie, 15 days service,	30 00	
W. J. Buie, 300 miles traveled,	15 00	
W. J. Buie, 2 days inspecting bridge,	2 00	
		$47 00
G. W. Graham, 15 days services,	30 0	
G. W. Graham, 870 miles traveled,	43 50	
		$73 50
Jas. D. Geddie, 15 days services,	30 00	
Jas. D. Geddie, 360 miles traveled,	18 00	
		$48 00
Total amount paid,		$245 00

Total number of miles traveled 1,860.

There were no unverified accounts allowed, nor any allowance made the Board except as above stated.

I hereby certify the correctness of the foregoing statement.

H. L. HALL, Reg. Deeds,
and ex-officio Clerk Board Commissioners.
Dec. 15, 1892—4t

Extra Fine Golden Crown Cologne.

prepared expressly for the Holidays. Compare it with other brands.

H. R. HORNE.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings, DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

Only One Dollar a Year!

During 1893, the WEEKLY HERALD will be without question the best and cheapest family journal published in America. It will be profusely illustrated by the best artists in the country, and will be a magazine of literature, and news absolutely unrivaled in its excellence.

The Presidential Inaugural

Will be graphically described and artistically pictured, while the great feature of the coming year's history, the

WORLD'S FAIR,

Will be given particular attention. So complete will be the descriptions of everything connected with the great Exposition, and so true to the reality the many illustrations, that a perusal of the WEEKLY HERALD next summer will be almost as satisfactory as a visit to Chicago.

PRIZES EACH WEEK

Will be awarded for the best original articles on agricultural subjects. Each issue will contain a page devoted to practical and scientific farming.

The Woman's Department will be unexcelled in practical suggestions to make the home more attractive.

Every week there will be a number of special articles on all topics of human interest. Among the novelists who will write stories for the WEEKLY HERALD are Jerome K. Jerome, Stepniak, Mrs. Grimwood, Edwin Arnold, John Strange Winter, Marie Corelli, Helen Mathews, Florence Warden, Hume Nisbet and Hamilton Aide.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

Address, JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
NEW YORK HERALD, NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

1—5—93—2t

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,
OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs. Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

MACHINERY,

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9—22, 92—tf

Green and Black Teas,

FRESH AND EXCELLENT,
just received by
H. R. HORNE.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLL

Silver Purchases.

N. Y. World.]

Under the Sherman law the Treasury has bought about four thousand tons of pig silver, and is buying more at the rate of about seventeen hundred tons a year.

For all this the Government has issued its legal-tender promises to pay, and the money with which to redeem these notes, above the diminished market value of the bullion, must be drawn from the earnings of hard working American citizens. The silver bought is not now worth what the Government has promised to pay for it by many millions. The Government has no use for the metal, and it could not sell it except at a heavy loss. Even a suggestion of its sale would utterly break down a market already depressed and declining.

The law which has created this situation works good to nobody. It does not help to the solution of the silver question, but tends rather to increase perplexity. It does not buoy up the price of silver. It has greatly depressed it. It brings no profit to the Government, but is inflicting a loss of millions upon the country. The mischievous statute ought to be repealed.

If that may not yet be, its disastrous operation ought to be suspended as provided for in Mr. McPherson's resolution. The free-silver men stand in the way. They favor repeal, but with a condition. They see the evils of the present law, but desire to use necessity as a means of compelling free-coinage legislation. They seem determined to deny the country any relief except upon these terms.

Their attitude is unreasonable and unpatriotic. They know that no free-coinage bill can become law while a President opposed to free coinage is in office. In insisting upon attaching free-coinage conditions to every proposal of repeal they simply decree that a confessedly bad law shall remain in force, with increasingly evil results.

The McPherson resolution offers them a way out. It does not repeal the law. It only suspends the purchases under it until such time as Congress shall determine what to do next.

Confederate Generals.

General William L. Cabell, of Dallas, Texas, has compiled a list of the surviving generals of the confederate army, made up from the most reliable data to be had up to the first of October, 1892.

The number of general officers of all grades appointed and commissioned is 498, viz: Six generals, 1 general with temporary rank, 1 quartermaster general, 2 commissary generals and 2 surgeon generals; 102 rose to the rank of lieutenant general. General Joseph E. Johnston, with 6 major generals and 22 brigadier generals are reported dead since January 1, 1891, leaving 166 living out of the original number.

General Cable writes: "I hope that this list is correct; that they are living as reported, but if any have 'crossed over the river,' I ask my old friends to be kind enough to give me the name, rank, state and residence. The old confederates now living will, when reading the roster of the living, recall many incidents of the war long since forgotten."

The roster, which is of especial interest to the confederates veterans, contains the following North Carolina names:

Major generals—R. F. Hoke, Raleigh, J. L. Kemper, Raleigh; M. W. Ransom, Welden.

Brigadier generals—Rufus Barringer, Charlotte; C. A. Battle, Newbern, W. B. Boggs, Winston; Thomas D. Clingman, Asheville; William R. Cox, Battleboro; W. H. Lewis, Tarboro; Samuel McGowen, Abbeville; Robert B. Vance, Asheville.

The Popularity of Astrology.

Edgar Lee in Arena.]

It will surprise a large majority of readers to be told that astrology as a science is not holding its own in England to-day, but as during the past ten years made such strides that it is felt by many that the "Rogues and Vagabonds" act, which prevents the casting of horoscopes for gain, will by this parliament stand a chance of being repealed.

A large number of regular professional astrologers live in London, and they one and all agree that the science has distinctly become more popular since 1886. Previous to that date they carried on their horoscopical practice in fear and trembling, but there has been no prosecution of an astrologer, qua astrologer, in England for four years now, the last being at Bow street, when "Neptune," an intuitive seer, was muleted in five pounds for casting a horoscope; a barrister in court, who had never seen or heard of him before, springing up to defend him gratuitously on the solo ground that he himself was a believer and a practicer of astrology. Six years ago there were no periodicals in England devoted to astrology. There are now three.

List of Patents.

Granted to Southern inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.: J R Ayers, Petersburgh, Va., combined hoe and planter; H H Bodley, Baton Rouge, La., Car starter and brake; J F Clark, Columbia Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Rotary blackboard; A S Dukes, Branchville, S. C., Saw-cotton gin; H Gallagher, Savannah, Ga., Car-coupling; F L Gee, Burnsville, Ala., Side-saddle; C H Hagler, Hackett, Ark., Kitchen-combine; M D Harrelson, Raleigh, Miss., Bed-slat holder; M. J. Hewlett & D C Cecil, Paducah, Ky., Water purifier; O. Jones, Senoia, & H P Asheley, Steam generator; C W Laubin, Meridian, Miss., Finger-nail cleaner; A P LeCros, Louisville, Ky., Fence; S F Lenoir, Sumter, S. C., Car-coupling; J W Lowman, Vicksburg, Miss., Pile protector; B Marion, Vicksburg, Miss., Device for setting semaphore signals; S E Morgan, Jasper, Ala., Churn; W A Neal, Bunger's, W. Va., Portable fence; G E Painter, Baltimore, Md., Non-sparking electric switch; E P Parker, Archdale, N. C., Holdback for vehicles; W S Purifoy, Furman, Ala., Automatic fire extinguisher; W J Randolph, Millersville, La., Grain harvesting machine; E E Ries, Baltimore, Md., Regulating socket for incandescent electric lamps; F P Schlosser, Birmingham, Ala., Electric railway signal; P Stovall, Atlanta, Ga., Variable friction feed for saw mills; J W Thomas, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., Switch and signal mechanism; A Whitley, Woodville, Miss., Cotton chopper; C C Wilson, Greensboro, N. C., Water motor; W L Yost, Wytheville, Va., Revolving case.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE! I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Merer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Ayeock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; R. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J. S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt.	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— —— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— —— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— —— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— —— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— —, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d.
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon— J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— —— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d., and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— —— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ——, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ——, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats	93
Republicans	11
People's party	12
In doubt	4

MANY **1,000 WOMEN**

Become afflicted and remain so, suffering untold miseries from a sense of delicacy they cannot overcome.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,

by stimulating and arousing to healthy action all her organs,

ACTS AS A SPECIFIC.

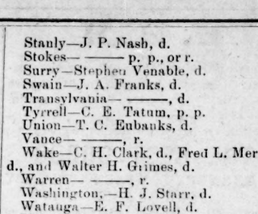
It causes health to bloom on the cheek, and joy to reign throughout the frame. It never fails to cure.

The Best Medicine ever Made for Woman.

"*My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator she can do her own cooking, milking and washing.*"
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

BUY THE
LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
CHICAGO ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEX.
FOR SALE BY
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.,
AGENTS, FAYETTVILLE, N. C.

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Dec. 31
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 7

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Dec. 31
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Jan. 7

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Dec. 27
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Jan. 3

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

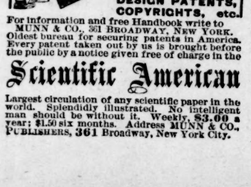
ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights,
And all Patent business conducted for
MODERATE FEES.
Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address
PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.
PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 27th, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:08 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	3:55 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

	NORTH BOUND. No. 16. Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	11:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	12:20 p. m	6:15 "
Arrive Madison,	1:10 "	7:05 "

	SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	1:50 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	3:08 "	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:25 "	10:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh. Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove wit the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 37. Daily.	No. 15. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 34	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma..	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 37	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 47	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 25	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 66. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	11 48	9 40	.....	.....	9 50
Leave Selma..	1 14	.....	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	1 58	11 30	.....	.....	12 50

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 48 Daily.				
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	.....	8 00	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	.....	9 30	5 40	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 2-	.....	10 33	6 59	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	.....	11 05	7 48	.....

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 14. Daily.				
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	1 58	11 30	7 48	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....
Arrive Weldo....	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 5:20 P M., Halifax 5:45 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:40 P M. Greenville 8:18 P M., Kinston 9:20 P M. Returning. eaves Kinston 6:40 A M, Greenville 7:47 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:20 A M. Weldon 10:45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 6:40 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:10 A. M., Tarboro 9:10; returning leaves Tarboro 7:05 P. M., Parmele 8:00 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 6:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:10 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:25 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 9:45 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriv ng Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:56 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8: A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton. Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3: P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Prices Cut all to Pieces!

—TO MAKE ROOM TO DISPLAY MY—

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS NICE WOVEN WIRE SUPPORTED MATTRESS TO FIT ANY BED

Only $3.00

Only $3.00.

Ladies make your own couches—full directions given by applying to the undersigned. An attractive Antique Brass Towel Rack only 15c.; a thirteen pin Hat Rack only 25c., or a nice Oak 16th century finish Hall Tree with German Mirror only $6.00; just think, a nice Wardrobe for $7.00—how cheap. Everything in stock at panic prices. Call early.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
ACROSS THE STREET FROM WILLIAMS HALL, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
ADDRESS A LETTER OR POSTAL CARD TO
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their peculiar circumstances.

Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) who ther soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

Parents are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any right

Thousands of soldiers drawing from $2 to $10 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not.

Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.

Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.

Mexican War soldiers and their widows also entitled, if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent.

Old claims completed and settlement obtained, wh ther pension has been grated under later laws or not.

Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal.

Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war who have lost their original papers.

Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful. Address,

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,
MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

6—23, 92—tf

CAROLINA
-Machine Company-
—DO ALL KINDS OF—
REPAIR WORK,
—AND CARRY A FULL STOCK OF—
GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.
Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
11—24—92

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"
WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
General Jackson.
"STRENGTH, DURABILITY
—AND—
HONEST CONSTRUCTION"
ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS
FOR INVENTIONS
PROCURED BY THE
PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the Government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless and careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY has retained counsel expert in patent practice and is therefore prepared to

Obtain Patents, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

If you have an invention on h